The Outlook

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Has an American Labor Party Been Born?

WELDING a wooden handle to a pewter spoon always has been accounted one of the impossible achievements, yet we would be made believe it has been done. The American Federation of Labor, which would have the United States make cause more or less common with the nations of Europe, joins in supporting La Follette with those groups of Wisconsin and nearby places who wrote the La Follette platform which opposes covenanted relationships of this country with any other. It is as well that both La Follette and the American Federation of Labor disclaim intention of forming thus a third party. If this mixture of vinegar and soda were to be corked in one bottle—we may as well mix metaphors, since other things are so mixed—few can doubt that the cork soon would become a sky-rocket.

The labor indorsement of the La Follette-Wheeler candidacy may not be wholly effective even for a single campaign season. A strong minority of the Executive Council, including Samuel Gompers, is said to have had no enthusiasm for the indorsement. Solid voting of any large group in the United States is difficult—has never been achieved, in fact. What proportion of labor voters will refuse to write the indorsement of La Follette on their personal ballots is a question that cannot be answered before election—or after. The Australian ballot, in the United States, is fairly secret.

Despite all that, this may be the beginning of a labor party in the United States. The American Federation of Labor has gone somewhat further than it ever went before. True, it claims not to have indorsed a party, but individuals, but it never before indorsed individuals for the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency. Organized labor in the United States thus far has secured legislative results by maintaining friends in the two rival political camps. No matter what may be said, labor has now set up a sort of camp of its own, transient as it may be.

Mr. Davis and the Common Defense

WHEN Charles W. Bryan, Democratic nominee for the Vice-Presidency, opposed the observance of Defense Day, no one was surprised. He seemed to be following the natural course of his brother, former Secretary of State, which was based on the theory that at the word of command a million men would spring to arms. When John W. Davis, candidate for the Presidency, expressed approval of Mr. Bryan's position, there was widespread surprise and disappointment.

Why Mr. Davis has set himself against National readiness for defense we do not know. If it is because he felt that he could not, at the outset of the campaign, take a position at odds with his colleague on the ticket, it indicates that leadership, in this instance, has passed from Mr. Davis to Mr. Bryan. If it is because his advisers are thinking of the voters in the Northwest who approve of the La Follette stand and are thinking of the hyphenated voters in the East, Mr. Davis has been badly advised. If it is because he really believes that unpreparedness is provocative of peace, Mr. Davis should review recent history. The greatest war of all time was brought on when Germany found in 1914 England, and France, and the United States under the control of pacifist Governments averse to preparation for war, and therefore supposedly ready to acquiesce in any demand made by a Power that could threaten war effectively.

Mr. Davis's general approval of Mr. Bryan's statement is apparently inclusive enough to be an indorsement of Mr. Bryan's reply to General Duncan: "I told him we had saved several wars by not being prepared to fight." If Mr. Davis believes this is good doctrine to carry out as President of the United States, he ought to say so specifically. If he does not believe it is good doctrine, he should make it clear what his position is. One of the objects of the Federal Constitution is to provide for "the common defense." There is nothing more important that a Presidential candidate can do than to make himself clear on this fundamental function of the Government whose Chief Executive he aspires to be.

The Spoils System Still Survives

VIOLATION by the Post Office Department of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the Civil Service laws is charged by the National Civil Service Reform League in a letter to President Coolidge.

Specifically, the letter charges that the Department consults with Republican Congressmen and follows their recommendations in violation of Section 10 of the Civil Service Act; that Democrats are dismissed upon charges often trivial and sometimes false, and that, even when the charges are true and sufficient, Republican carriers who are guilty of the same things are left unmolested; that appointments of Republicans politically serviceable are made without examination. By one means or another, it is said, the appointment of the applicant favored by the political organization is effected, though he be the lowest on the list. "The bulk of the service in whole States is thus politically reorganized," it is said, "often to the great dissatisfaction of patrons and accompanied by widespread public scandal." The President is asked to bring about a termination of these practices.

These charges may or may not be proved, but the fact apparently is that post office appointments, constituting the last stronghold of the spoilsman in politics, are not easily wrested from political control. Congressmen, Senators, and others have so long been in the habit of rewarding faithful henchmen with such appointments and party workers so insistently expect them that a measure of

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heroism is necessary to find the way of avoidance. It is not a fault of any one party. Without drastic remedy, it will continue if the Democrats or the Independents control the Government.

The fact that the political route to appointment is the easy route makes it none the less the wrong one. If the Civil Service Reform League can establish its allegations, prompt reform is imperative. If there ever was a time for the spoils system in the public service, it is long past.

Elevating American Naval Guns

GREAT BRITAIN has protested against the proposal to elevate the turret guns on thirteen American capital ships. She bases her protest on the Naval Armament Treaty. The only provision in that treaty in its English version which affects this question is the following sentence:

> No alterations in side armor, in caliber, number, or general type of mounting of main armament shall be permitted.

The whole question is therefore whether a change in the elevation of the guns can be interpreted as an alteration in the general type of mounting of the main armament, or, to use the French version, whether it is any *"changement dans son plan général d'installation."*

It is not definitely known, and apparently cannot in the absence of Secretary Hughes be definitely ascertained, whether the British protest is in the hands of the American State Department or not.

American naval authorities and at least one British naval authority, Hector Bywater, hold that the elevation of guns would infringe neither the letter nor the spirit of the Armament Treaty.

We cannot understand the reason for Britain's protest. Britain now is in the position of accepting the United States as virtually a naval equal so far as capital ships are concerned. That means Britain's policy is one of co-operation with America, not of antagonism or competition. If the United States and Great Britain are to co-operate, it is certainly to the interest of Great Britain that the United States' means of co-operation should be as efficient as possible. We think it is possibly because of the lack of imagination and understanding on the part of the Labor Government in England that this question has arisen.

The controversy illustrates the advantage that there is in a world court to which questions of interpretation of a treaty can be referred when not settled by diplomacy. To have such a question as this settled by arbitration would be folly. No court created for the purpose of settling this particular question, as an arbitral court would be, can settle it justly or disinterestedly. It would seem to be so much to the interest of other nations to keep the American Navy to a minimum that the chance would be against a fair arbitral award. A law court, however, is constituted differently. Its members are concerned solely with the meaning and application of universal law. In this case, an international court simply would indicate the meaning of that treaty as applied to this sort of case. Thereafter, the treaty would apply in exactly that way to every such case.

We do not think that this needs to be referred to any court. We doubt whether the British can maintain their position if Congress finally decides to authorize the alterations.

Will Irish Troubles Wreck the Labor Ministry?

THE quarrel centering around the proposal to appoint a commission to establish boundaries between the Irish Free State and Ulster becomes more instead of less troublesome. As stated here last week, the London Treaty, signed by the Lloyd George Ministry of Great Britain and by Irish leaders representing a majority of the Sinn Fein, included an agreement for the appointment of such a commission, in which England, the Free State, and Ulster should all be represented. Ulster had no part in this treaty, and absolutely refuses to send a delegate. The Free State claims that the promise in the treaty must be fulfilled.

The perplexity was so great that an almost unheard-of measure was taken by the English Government. The normal way of dealing with political questions like this, and with almost everything else for that matter, is through legislation by Parliament; but in this case the Prime Minister, seeing trouble ahead, asked the King if he would not act. The King, in turn, passed the question over to his Privy Council. Now the Privy Council is almost an antiquated institution; it is supposed to give advice to the King when he asks for it, but this has not been done for many, many years; the Privy Council may give its signatures to "Orders in Council," but only as a purely formal matter; one reference book declares the functions of the Privy Council "have become altogether ceremonial."

The Privy Council, with what seems to be both good sense and in accordance with the underlying principles of the British Constitution, declared that it was for Parliament to act, and that by legislation.

The Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald, must, and will, introduce some kind of bill in Parliament dealing with this matter. But the present indications are that there will be at present only the formality of the bill's introduction, and that the real struggle will come this autumn when Parliament reassembles after its vacation.

Unofficial statements are that the Labor Party is bound to try to pass a bill and that it will include compulsory arbitration of the question whether Ulster must take part in the commission. It is not at all improbable that, if this is done, the entire Conservative Party will back Ulster. In fact, as we write a meeting of Conservative members has just been held which declared that intention. On the other hand, the Irish Free State Premier, Mr. Cosgrave, is reported to have warned the MacDonald Government that if some bill to create a boundary commission is not passed despite Ulster's objection he could not guarantee to keep the situation in Ireland in hand until autumn.

Ireland is a little country, but she has much trouble. This particular trouble may extend beyond the bounds of the little island and precipitate a difficult and dangerous position in British politics.

The London Agreement

"SATAN alone can separate us." In these words Prime Minister MacDonald made clear how solid he believed the agreement to be which was reached by the Allied Governments in conference at London aided by American unofficial representatives.

At the first opportunity thereafter Lloyd George by questions in Parliament sought, with some success, to elicit from the Prime Minister an acknowledgment

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This Forwardness Makes Our Hopes Fair

(Cymbeline, Act IV, Scene 2)

Sykes in the Los Angeles Daily Times

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The great adventure

From Mrs. C. M. King, Redlands, Cal.

Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger

"Scat! and stay scatted!!"

From Anne S. Eissler, Philadelphia, Pa.

Smith in the Seattle Star

Hope springs eternal

From Frances W. Mathieson, Auburn, Wash.

Darling in the Buffalo Evening News

WE CAN WRITE YOU THE PRESCRIPTION AND SEE THAT YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD AT THE DRUG STORE BUT WE CANT VERY WELL TAKE YOUR MEDICINE FOR YOU-
HERRIOT
MACDONALD
MELLON
EUROPE
HUGHES
THE DAWES PLAN
U.S. FINANCIAL AID

In other words

From Miss Ruth E. Franklin, Fredonia, N. Y.

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that there remained differences between France and Great Britain. In the Book of Job Satan is represented as a useful agent in testing the faith and constancy of the sons of men. In this instance the Prime Minister stood the trial well.

His speech and answers in Parliament on August 4 constitute the clearest explanation of the agreement that has so far reached this country.

As we pointed out long ago, the economic settlement in Europe could not be decided until the nations came to an agreement on political issues. The Dawes Plan is economic. The London Conference has been political—that is, it has been concerned with governmental policies.

The two questions before the Conference were these: If Germany defaults in carrying out the Dawes Plan, who is to decide that she has defaulted? And when a decision as to the default has been reached, who shall determine what measure shall be taken to bring Germany to terms again? Because Britain is in the minority on the Reparation Commission, British Governments have not trusted the Commission's decision as to defaults. Moreover, the Reparation Commission decides as to defaults under the Treaty of Versailles, but the question is whether the Reparation Commission can decide as to defaults under the Dawes Plan. France went into the Ruhr because the Commission voted that there was a default, and France exercised the right which the Treaty reserves for the "respective" Governments. Britain did not like either the vote of the Commission or the independent action of France, and wanted to guard against the repetition of either under the Dawes Plan. France, on the other hand, has steadily declined to yield her right to act independently in her own self-defense.

The agreement reached has reconciled the apparently two irreconcilable Governments. France yielded by proposing arbitration in case the Reparation Commission, with the addition of an American member, failed to reach unanimity in voting default. In return, Great Britain yielded in agreeing to independent action by any Government when a default was declared by the unanimous vote of the Reparation Commission or by arbitration.

The provisions for arbitration are complicated, but seem reasonable. The provision as to independent action in applying penalties or securing guaranties is left as it is under the Treaty. Prime Minister MacDonald believes that the crucial question concerns declarations of default, and that if that question is unanimously settled in any case there will be no question as to the need for separate action on the part of any one nation.

Keystone

Andrew Mellon, the Prince of Wales, Secretary Hughes, the Duke of Connaught, F. B. Kellogg and J. R. Clynes—guests of honor at a dinner given by the Pilgrims at the Hotel Victoria in London

The Prospect for a "Good Peace"

ONE thing we are glad to see the French and British are emphatically agreed upon. In Premier Herriot's words, it is stated as follows: "If the German delegates are wise, we shall have a good peace, not only for Europe but for the entire world. Everything now depends upon a proper understanding by Germany of the part she is to play." The same idea is expressed by Prime Minister MacDonald in this wise: "The state that is responsible really in the end is not France, is not us, but Germany; and until the creditors find out the mind of Germany it is impossible for those who are advising people to put money into the loan to say whether the security is a good or a bad one." Now that the Germans have gone to London the world should not have long to wait to find out how far they have progressed in an understanding of their own position and duty.

Americans Abroad

FROM despatches so far received it is impossible to tell to whom chief credit belongs for the agreement at London. A great share of it undoubtedly should go to France, because it was her proposal which formed the basis for the arbitration provisions. No small share should go to Prime Minister MacDonald, for he had a difficult course to pursue in trying to satisfy, on the one hand, his supporters, who want a quick revival of Germany on almost any terms, and the French, who want Germany, whether revived or not, to do her duty to France and to the rest of the world. But some share of the credit certainly belongs to the American participants.

It was an accident that brought Secretary Hughes to London at the time of this Conference. The meeting of the American Bar Association there, which he had long planned to attend, was certainly arranged without any reference to an Allied Conference, as were other

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meetings more or less connected with the British Empire Exposition. It was, however, a happy accident. Mr. Hughes's presence in London gave moral support to all that Americans did there for the Conference. Ambassador Kellogg rendered good service, and so did James A. Logan, Jr., who brought to the Conference his valuable experience in connection with European post-war difficulties. The American bankers who were in consultation concerning the loan to Germany were more than financiers; they were in a real sense public servants.

Mr. Hughes's presence in France also was of benefit. Undoubtedly he obtained there a better opportunity to see the situation from the French point of view than he could have had anywhere else. His visit to Germany, moreover, was wholesome.

Never has America served the cause of international relations more effectively than at present.

American Work in France

THE foreigner in France would do well to walk or cycle or motor along the river Aisne, the region devastated by the Germans, and observe present conditions.

Soissons is the chief town. It is slowly recovering. Indeed, it has two new features—a station for supplies of the American Committee for Devastated France and the Committee's library building, where one may always find the little Soissons children looking at American picture books and picture papers and behaving with due decorum.

In 1917 about a hundred and thirty villages of this region (barely evacuated by the retreating Germans, and still under their guns, as was tragically shown later) were gradually taken over by the Committee. The rescue of the civil population was directed from the Castle of Blerancourt as headquarters. The Committee's labors are now completed, and the castle has just been transferred to the Mayor of the town. As Ambassador Herrick said in his address on the occasion of the formal transfer, "Every bit of the credit for the Committee's accomplishment belongs to women," especially to Miss Anne Morgan and Mrs. A. M. Dike; "the entire effort of seven years was planned and generaled by them." During the ceremony Marshal Pétain deservedly advanced them to an officer's grade in the Legion of Honor.

The corps of women working under them in the Committee furnished complete household equipment for many families, gave clothes, food, and assistance to some 70,000 refugees, and canteen service to no less than 300,000 persons. Its nurses paid 216,000 sick calls and, in addition, treated two-thirds of that number at the Committee's dispensaries.

So much—indeed much more—American effort took place on martyred soil. International friendship was also shown in the collection of 50,000,000 francs to carry on the work.

And yet some people talk of our "isolation."

P. & A. Photos

Miss Anne Morgan, Marshal Pétain, and Mrs. A. M. Dike at Blerancourt Château, the headquarters for relief work in devastated France

A Revolt, Not a Revolution

WHEN the outbreak in the Brazilian State of Sao Paulo began, it seemed an open question whether it was a revolt or a revolution. It has been said that an outbreak is a revolt when it fails, a revolution when it succeeds. The Sao Paulo insurrection now seems to have collapsed completely; the city of Sao Paulo was evacuated by the rebels before August 1, and at the last accounts we have the Government troops have scattered their opponents; the defeat, it is said, was largely brought about by the use of "whippet" tanks by the besiegers. No reports come of armed opposition to President Bernardes elsewhere in Brazil, but the rebels before the collapse of their defeat put out a manifesto denouncing the President as head of a political syndicate and as having "insulted the Brazilian army and minimized its prestige." Among the objects sought by the rebels, as stated in this manifesto were "more education, the secret ballot, separation of Church and State, and the prohibiting of the President of the Republic and Governors of States from succeeding themselves."

Brazil's Needs and Resources

A CORRESPONDENT of The Outlook who has lived in Brazil and has had unusual opportunities to study the country writes:

"Brazil has potential wealth and opportunities for economic development comparable to ours of fifty years ago. Brazil, on the other hand, with conditions and history somewhat similar to ours, is under the disadvantages incidental to almost one hundred years less than ourselves of national training in the arts and practice of a republican form of government. Consequently, it is to be expected that Brazil would be a more promising prospect for the 'outs' of Europe.

"It is perhaps too soon to know to what extent, if any, crafty aliens are

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selfishly exploiting the conditions in Brazil, and whether the 'revolution' now in progress is new or is a part of that which has been 'revolving' in the most southern States. Is either or both a part of an organized plan originated and developed directly or indirectly from Continental Europe? It is no secret that Germany during the war had strong and numerous partisans among the foreign-born population resident in Brazil. The strength of the national Brazilian spirit succeeded in checking any outward demonstration. Whether there is causal connection with this condition and the continued 'unrest' in Rio Grande do Sul since the World War, or whether the present demonstration is purely a political gesture, based upon recent real or fancied political injustice, or is a 'hang-over' from the military dominance which made possible the installation of the Republic in 1889 is not yet clear.

"Like every other country, unless already provided, Brazil needs a business manager, working under conditions which will make it possible for him to establish among other improvements a budget system, a complete scrutiny of governmental activities, personnel, and projects, followed by such a readjustment of governmental participation as will assign just limits to Federal activities. Above all, she needs a two-party method of political campaigning, conducted as a systematic, educational programme in political and economic honesty and justice, based upon the principle of the old New England town meeting, without too much of the modern 'political boss,' pernicious activity and nepotism, and 'win at any cost;' and, finally, the honest ballot, honestly counted, for which we as a nation are still working, and the self-control of individuals and minorities requisite for settlement of differences by ballot, rather than battle."

What of Mars?

VERY few of us will live long enough to see the planet Mars as close to the earth as he is to be on August 22. To have seen Mars as close one must have been living before 1800; while one must live past A.D. 2000 to meet with as good an opportunity again. Although the red planet is very close now, and will be for some weeks, on the date named he will be less than 35,000,000 miles away, and his brightness will be twice that of Jupiter, and three times that of Sirius, the dazzling dog-star. Mars is visible about all night, and may be found in the constellation of Aquarius, nearly one-half way up to the zenith.

Dr. Percival Lowell, with the help of Mr. H. G. Wells and other writers of scientific fiction, popularized Mars, but only a few astronomers believe, as Lowell did, that Mars is the abode of life. On the other hand, few care categorically to deny it. A special student of Mars, and distinguished astronomer, Professor Pickering, of Harvard, who erected the Flagstaff Observatory, Arizona, made famous by Lowell, believes that Mars has seasons similar to ours, but double the length, with warmer days and colder nights.

Are the "canals" of Mars vegetation bands? The Abbé Moreux believes they are only optical illusions that can be produced by looking through a pinhole at the focus of radial lines drawn on a card. We can refine apparatus, but we cannot perfect the eye, and the detail of the Martian surface cannot be photographed, so the best hope of solving the puzzle is to catch Mars as close as he is now and do the best we can with what we have.

The Astronomers Are Ready to Find Out, if They Can

IS the white polar cap which is certainly visible on Mars made up of cloud, carbon-dioxide snow, or both? Is the white area which was recently seen and photographed by Slipher a cloud? Has Mars an atmosphere, then? Is the surface livably warm? These are some of the problems whose solutions are being sought by the busy astronomers this month.

The question of life on Mars depends on the existence of water vapor and oxygen. If there is none of either, life is precluded. If they exist, life could exist. Although Mars came almost as near us in 1845, 1877, and 1892 as it is now, astronomers had comparatively poor equipment for determining these essential facts. For determining the question of water vapor the spectroscope is used, and for this a "diffraction grating" is now employed. Fortunately, a marvelous ruling engine has just been completed at the Pasadena laboratory of the famed Mount Wilson Observatory which is capable of engraving 75,000 parallel lines on a block the size of one's hand, with a deviation from perfect straightness of but one-millionth of an inch.

The heat radiation of Mars will not only be determined but it will be measured by zones. Previous determinations, which may not be accurate, indicate a very low surface temperature.

Contrary to logical surmise, the largest telescopes have no advantage over smaller ones in observing Mars. Powers of about four hundred diameters are generally best, and medium-sized objectives gather light enough to work well with these powers. Many amateurs own telescopes sufficiently strong, and much fine work has been done in astronomy by amateurs.

Even though much imaginative nonsense has been written about the supposed life on Mars, science is not deterred by this from making the present earnest approach to the whole fascinating problem.

Our Homing Airmen

AS the round-the-world American fliers neared the Atlantic coast the interest in their success deepened, but from the time that they left the Orkney Islands anxiety also increased because of the weather conditions they were almost bound to encounter in the journeys to Iceland, Greenland, and Labrador.

The little squadron of four planes that left the Pacific coast is now reduced to two—first by the accident to Major Martin, whose plane struck a mountain in Alaska in a dense fog, and now from the break-down of Lieutenant Wade's plane half-way between the Faroe Islands and the selected stopping-place at Hornafjord. He was forced down by engine trouble, but, fortunately, our war-vessel the Richmond and a trawler were patrolling the coast and Lieutenant Wade was rescued; his plane, however, was badly smashed and has been taken back to the Faroe Islands; it seems improbable, though barely possible, that it may be put in order and that he may follow the expedition.

Twice the three planes made the attempt to reach Iceland. In the first attempt Lieutenant Nelson was fortunate enough to strike an open place in the fog, and safely arrived at Hornafjord, while the other planes were driven back to Kirkwall by fog. In the second attempt the Commander of the squadron, Lieutenant Smith, made his landing

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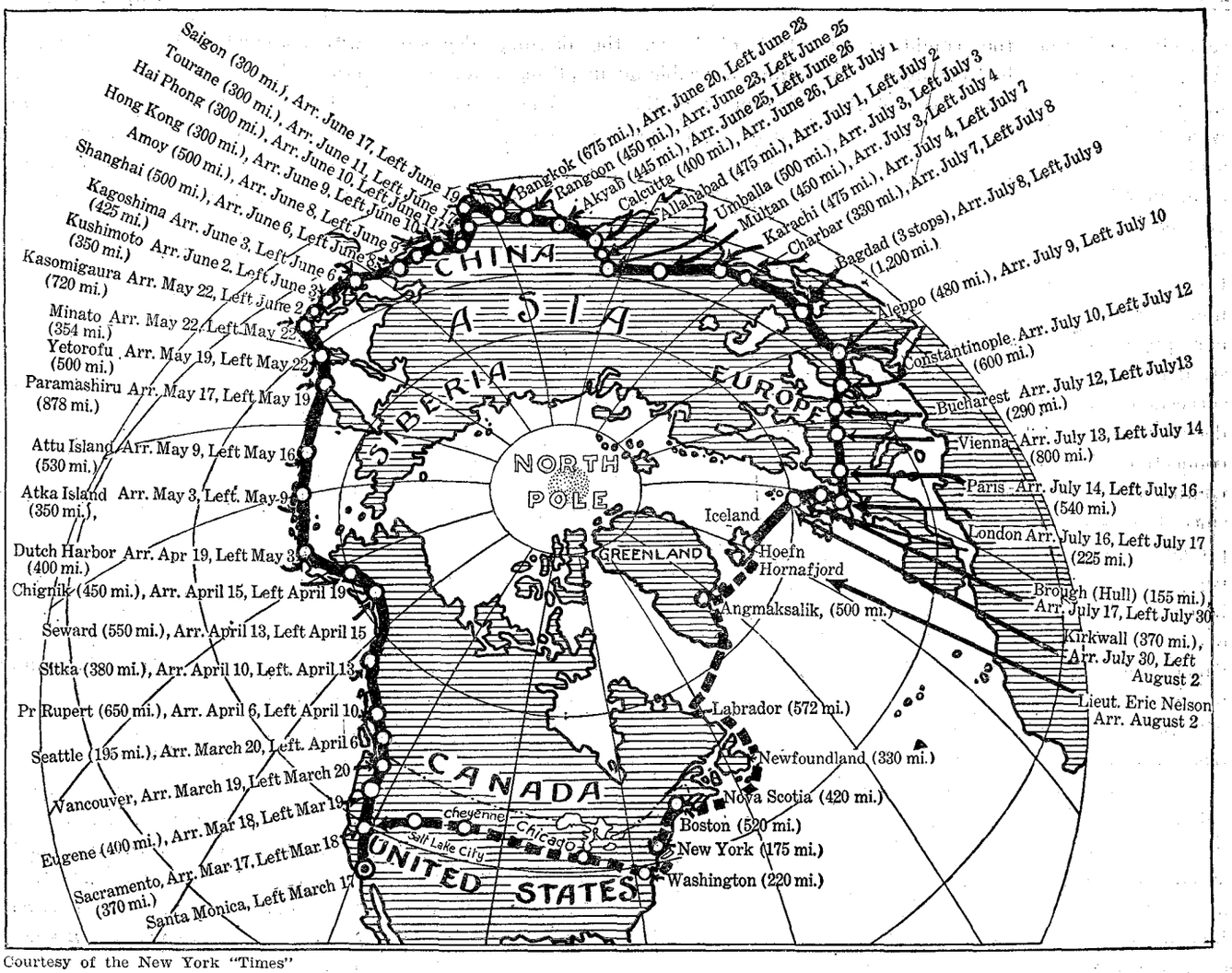
Saigon (300 mi.), Arr. June 17, Left June 19
Tourane (300 mi.), Arr. June 11, Left June 12
Hai Phong (300 mi.), Arr. June 10, Left June 11
Hong Kong (300 mi.), Arr. June 9, Left June 10
Amoy (500 mi.), Arr. June 8, Left June 9
Shanghai (500 mi.), Arr. June 6, Left June 8
Kagoshima (425 mi.) Arr. June 3, Left June 6
Kushimoto (350 mi.) Arr. June 2, Left June 3
Kasomigaura (720 mi.) Arr. May 22, Left June 2
Minato (354 mi.) Arr. May 22, Left May 23
Yetorofu (500 mi.) Arr. May 19, Left May 22
Paramashiru (878 mi.) Arr. May 17, Left May 19
Attu Island (530 mi.) Arr. May 9, Left May 16
Atka Island (350 mi.) Arr. May 3, Left May 9
Dutch Harbor (400 mi.) Arr. Apr 19, Left May 3
Chignik (450 mi.), Arr. April 15, Left April 19
Seward (550 mi.), Arr. April 13, Left April 15
Sitka (380 mi.), Arr. April 10, Left. April 13
Pr Rupert (650 mi.), Arr. April 6, Left April 10
Seattle (195 mi.), Arr. March 20, Left. April 6
Vancouver, Arr. March 19, Left March 20
Eugene (400 mi.), Arr. Mar 18, Left Mar 19
Sacramento, (370 mi.) Arr. Mar 17, Left Mar 18
Santa Monica, Left March 17
Bangkok (675 mi.), Arr. June 20, Left June 23
Rangoon (450 mi.), Arr. June 23, Left June 25
Akyab (445 mi.), Arr. June 25, Left June 26
Calcutta (400 mi.), Arr. June 26, Left July 1
Allahabad (475 mi.), Arr. July 1, Left July 2
Umballa (500 mi.), Arr. July 3, Left July 3
Multan (450 mi.), Arr. July 3, Left July 4
Karachi (475 mi.), Arr. July 4, Left July 7
Charbar (330 mi.), Arr. July 7, Left July 8
Bagdad (3 stops), Arr. July 8, Left July 9
(1,200 mi.)
Aleppo (480 mi.), Arr. July 9, Left July 10
Constantinople, Arr. July 10, Left July 12
(600 mi.)
Bucharest Arr. July 12, Left July13
(290 mi.)
Vienna Arr. July 13, Left July 14
(800 mi.)
Paris Arr. July 14, Left July 16
(540 mi.)
London Arr. July 16, Left July 17
(225 mi.)
Brough (Hull) (155 mi.)
Arr. July 17, Left July 30
Kirkwall (370 mi.),
Arr. July 30, Left
August 2
Lieut. Eric Nelson
Arr. August 2
CHINA
ASIA
SIBERIA
EUROPE
NORTH POLE
Iceland
Hoefn
Hornafjord
GREENLAND
Angmaksalik, (500 mi.)
Labrador (572 mi.)
Newfoundland (330 mi.)
Nova Scotia (420 mi.)
Boston (520 mi.)
New York (175 mi.)
Washington (220 mi.)
CANADA
Cheyenne
Chicago
Salt Lake City
UNITED STATES

Courtesy of the New York "Times"

As the Airmen Flew. The route already covered by the American fliers is indicated by a black line; the route still ahead of them on August 5, by a broken line

in Iceland, but disaster overtook Lieutenant Wade.

The shortness of the northern summer and the increasing danger of fog made it desirable for the two advance planes to go through the dangerous part of their flight as quickly as possible. It was reported on August 5 that Lowell Smith and Eric Nelson hoped to start immediately on their three-hundred-mile flight around the southern coast of Iceland and to Reykjavik. Their planes and engines are said to be in fine condition.

The map printed herewith gives a graphic view of the whole course of the flight, although some changes may be made in the latter part. For instance, it is reported that the aviators might fly across the Greenland ice-cap, about one hundred miles north of Cape Farewell—not a long flight, but one on which accident would be disastrous. Lieutenant Smith is quoted as saying, "We will find some way of making it, in any event."

Every one will regret that the bold and adventurous British attempt to fly around the world, led by Major MacLaren, has been abandoned. A wireless message from Major MacLaren has been received in Alaska stating that his plane fell near Nikolski, in the Komandorski Islands of Siberia. It was of course impossible to obtain new parts to repair the serious damage done to wings, floats, and tail, all of which were smashed. This disaster, like the others in this early attempt to circle the globe, was caused by the dense fog, evidently the great danger of airmen in the northern regions. Major MacLaren has made a fine and brave attempt, has met with apparently unavoidable accident more than once, and has received sympathy and praise from all who have read the narration of his adventure.

An Excellent Venture

THE "Saturday Review of Literature" publishes its first number in attractive form. It is typographically pleasing and its contents are excellent; a weekly of twenty-four pages, devoted entirely to book reviewing, and for sale at a low price. The publishers of "Time," the weekly "news-magazine," are its publishers, while the original editorial board of the "Weekly Review," published with the New York "Evening Post," have charge of the editorial policy of the new periodical. Dr. Henry Seidel Canby, Mr. William Rose Benét, and Miss Amy Loveman had a large number of enthusiastic readers who will undoubtedly be glad to follow them in this new weekly. With them are associated Mr. Christopher Morley, who as contributing editor conducts his "Bowling Green" in the "Saturday Review," and Mrs. May Lamberton Becker, who continues her useful and interesting department, "The Reader's Guide."

The "Saturday Review" can be catholic and level-headed, as Dr. Canby's other paper was; it can be useful by having the space to review a large number of current books; and it can keep reasonably up to date, which few publications can do, owing to the enormous

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production of books. The first number promises all these good qualities, and the new weekly deserves the success which we heartily wish for it.

Joseph Conrad, Seaman and Novelist

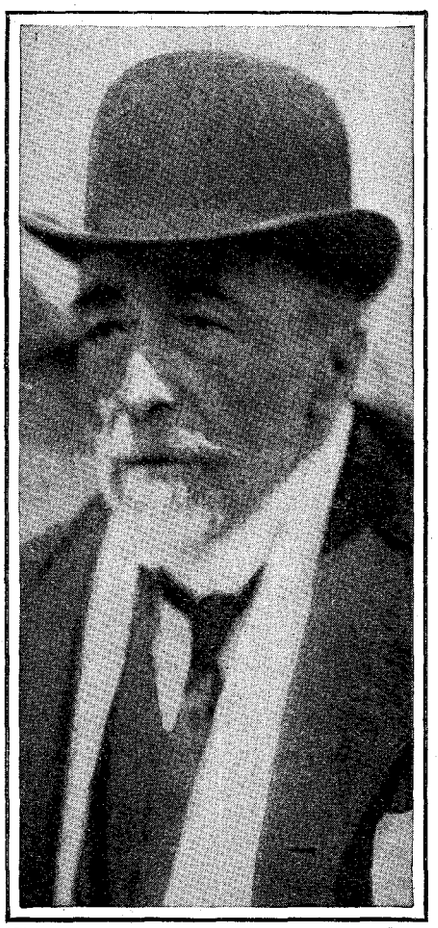
A POLISH boy, by name Teodor Josef Konrad Korzeniowski, longed for adventure. He did not run away, but with his father's consent went to Marseilles and shipped in some capacity on a vessel in the Mediterranean trade. When he was twenty years old, he went to England, before long shipped as ordinary seaman at Newcastle, and served, as he has said, "in many vessels in many seas, through all the grades—from able seaman to master of both sailing vessels and steamships."

Joseph Conrad, as he soon was called, for he had become a British subject, acquired while he was a sailor an extraordinary command of English, largely, it is evident, from constant reading of good English writers, for he did not know a word of English when he first landed on English soil. He read widely and enormously—Shakespeare, Turgenev, Dickens, Henry James, for instance. What is extraordinary about his use of the English language is, not that it is facile and correct in idiom, but that, as has been said, this sailor-author when at his best had such mastery of delicate shades of meaning and euphony of phrase as few English-born writers possess.

Conrad's first tale of the sea and seamen, "Almayer's Folly," was written while he was still an officer of a mercantile ship, and it was five years in the making. Not till he was about thirty-five years old did he definitely abandon seamanship for authorship. When he died at Bourne in England on August 3, at the age of sixty-seven, the list of his books (all novels or collections of short stories, with the exception of the "Notes on Life and Letters") contained at least twenty-five titles. The best known probably are "Lord Jim," "The Nigger of the Narcissus," "Youth"—which first appeared in America in the columns of The Outlook—"Victory," "Typhoon," "Nostromo," "The Arrow of Gold," "Rescue," and "The Rover" (the latest of his published romances, reviewed in The Outlook of January 9 last), while another story has been in course of serial publication and will appear as a book this autumn.

It has been said that Conrad became a classic during his lifetime, because some first editions and manuscripts of his early books sold recently for surprisingly large sums. But this is not a test of wide and permanent popularity.

There has always been, and is now, a



(C) Keystone

Joseph Conrad
1857–1924

difference of opinion among cultivated readers and competent critics as to Conrad's literary manner and method. Oddly, too, those who do not find Conrad to their taste not only assign different reasons, but disagree as to what of his shows genius and what is intolerable. One person finds "Lord Jim" so subjectively subtle as to be boresome, but admires "Victory" and "Youth;" and another cares only for such tales of sea adventure as "The Rescue" and "The Rover," and denounces "The Arrow of Gold" as having ensnared his affection under pretense of being a sea tale while it is really an intricate and intimate study of a woman's temperament. Perhaps the most common charge is that he does not let his characters show their natures and motives by their own talk and actions, but indirectly and involvedly tells us, or quite as often lets some other person tell us, all about it long after our interest in the particular action has become dull. One English reviewer said of "The Rover:" "Here again we find his old detachment, a detachment which does not exclude admiration, scorn, and (most of all) pity, but which loves to exhibit his characters to you as though you and he were watching them from some celestial balcony."

It certainly does require a certain amount of patience to read some parts of some of Conrad's novels, but that there is repayment to one who perseveres is shown by the continual demand for his work, a demand that comes neither from admirers of the neurotic and frenetic ultra-modern fiction nor from those who absorb avidly crude sensationalism, but from readers who appreciate his descriptions of sea and storm and the exotic charm of the East, his imaginative power, and his insight into the interplay of passion and character, of temperamental impulse and resulting action. His methods of inducting the reader into what he wants to show him may often be clumsy and sometimes even patronizing or too much like explanatory remarks from off stage, but his knowledge of motive and character are far from shallow and the substance of his tale far from trite or commonplace.

Good Sport Between Nations

SPORTSMANSHIP, like every other moral quality, is not instinctive; it has to be acquired. To play a game cleanly, to play hard without taking unfair advantage of one's opponent, to take hard knocks without loss of temper, to observe not only the letter of the rules of the game exactly but also their spirit, to take defeat without a whimper and victory without a sneer or a strut, to be more scrupulous to observe one's opponent's rights than to claim one's own, does not come easily—it must be learned. Sport is something more than mere amusement, it is one of the most valuable ways of practicing the art of living.

In the process of learning to be sportsmanlike, as in the process of learning anything else, pupils are often blundering and are sometimes intractable. What if they are? Shall we abandon school for that reason? Must we do

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away with sport because some players have not yet learned to be sportsmanlike?

From some of the comments that have been made from certain incidents in the Olympic games this year, one might imagine that ill feeling, and even rowdyism, had raised the question seriously whether international sport was practicable or desirable. Apparently the argument seems to be that, since the games were planned to promote international amity, the fact that the games at times produced ill feeling indicated that they were frustrating their own purpose. It is certain that there were several incidents disconcerting to all good sportsmen, of whatever nation. Mr. Jessup, whose article in this issue gives a picture of the game on the whole most satisfactory to good sportsmen, has told us in a separate communication of certain incidents that somewhat marred that picture. The spectators in the open-air swimming stadium in Paris, for instance, showed openly that they did not like the decisions which gave first, second, and third place to the United States in the women's diving contest. "The din of stinging boos and catcalls continuing for ten minutes impressed one," he writes, "as being thoroughly discourteous and unsportsmanlike." When he explained to a friend his indignation at the proceedings, his friend, an American who has spent his summers in Paris for many years, replied to this effect:

"Sport is a new experience for the French, and they don't know just how to take it. Twenty years ago, you might say, a game of any kind was practically unknown to France. Now they have taken up golf, tennis, boxing, etc., in a spasmodic sort of way, and have become pretty good at them. But there has been no activity in sport on the part of the great bulk of French people—no school teams of any kind, no college teams. Those who are actively taking up sports are forever defending themselves against their friends who cannot see much sense in going out and batting a ball around, taking a walk or run in the country, and getting all hot and tired, when a chap can just as well sit quietly in a sidewalk café and drink a companionable glass of coffee or wine. I think it was Brand Whitlock who said Europeans could never understand Americans and Americans could never understand Europeans. A good example of this is the Frenchman's more or less casual view-point in connection with the sport in which he is taking part. As a rule he does his best to win, but now and then he quits right in the middle of the contest; perhaps he doesn't feel very well, or possibly he doesn't see much sense in going ahead and wearing himself all out over a contest in which he has no chance to win. He is thought none the less of for it; and it would be hardly just to call him a quitter. That's his philosophy, a difficult matter for Americans to understand. The result is an intangible mixture of uncertainty and enthusiasm, which in the grand stand is at the kill-the-umpire stage of development. Even this is dependent largely upon the sport. At a prize-fight you are likely to run into a near riot; at a tennis match, seldom anything of the sort—which is not so very different from home."

A friend of The Outlook's has given one explanation for the lack of games in France. He was discussing this point with a charming old *instituteur* in a typical small French town. In the one school maintained there the boys had no organized sports or games of any kind whatsoever. "What would you?" asked the *instituteur*, raising eyebrows, shoulders, and hands. "Should there be even a small accident to any boy through such a game or sport, I personally would be held responsible and would have to pay damages. Impossible! I could not do it."

At that time, immediately after the war, French young men and boys had become acquainted with the possibilities of athletic games through contact with sports-loving English and American soldiers. If one saw a crowd of people assembled on street or sidewalk of Paris, especially in the neighborhood of the Champs Élysée, the chances were ten to one that they were Parisians watching with intense admiration and absorption two doughboys passing a ball to each other. Since then there has been a rapidly increasing interest among the French in sports and an amazing progress in athletic skill. With the skill and the interest will develop a sense of sportsmanship.

What we in America and what our English cousins must look out for is the possibility that other nations new to sport may overhaul us not only in skill but also in the sportsman's spirit. The English have been known to behave badly at times when watching an athletic contest; and we Americans have no reason to be pharisaical so long as baseball crowds resort to pop bottles as missiles for the umpire or the opposing team.

It is crowds made up of people who do not themselves participate in sports that are most likely to be unsportsmanlike. This was the rule at the Olympic Games. In the boxing matches the recipient of a smashing wallop on the jaw from the representative of a nation he had not been taught to like very well smiled. The audience might boo and catcall, but the boxers in the ring continued to the end with their good sportsmanship and fair fighting.

There are many nations like France that are now at the beginning of their experience in sports. When athletic activities become general, the spirit of good sportsmanship will spread.

The real significance of the greatest of Olympiads is its powerful influence in furthering the cause of amateur sport, friendly international rivalry, and therefore good will among men.

"Kill the Umpire!"

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT

Contributing Editor of The Outlook

THIS is the season when the cry of passionate resentment and denunciation which stands at the head of this article is occasionally heard on the bleachers. It is the cry of a certain type of baseball fan who is prone to assume that the team of which he is a rabid partisan is being beaten, not by its own errors, but by the judicial decisions of that official without whose unquestioned authority professional baseball could not exist. It is not the Babe Ruths, the Walter Johnsons, the Tris Speakers, and the Ty Cobbs that make baseball a great National game. It is the umpires. Without them the game would degenerate into a mere guerrilla warfare in which the police would be the final arbiters.

So in government. There is a certain type of politician who is always wanting to "kill the umpire" when decisions go against his desires, opinions, or prejudices. The umpire in the great game of American government is the United

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States Supreme Court. Its creation was the pre-eminent achievement of the framers of the Constitution. Without it the Republic would have crumbled into chaos long ago, and yet there are political fans, if I may be permitted to use baseball phraseology again, like Senator La Follette, for example, who want its decisions to be overruled by the spectators and the players.

While the Fathers by the Constitution created the Supreme Court, they did it in rather vague terms. In Article III the Constitution says: "The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office." In Article II the President is authorized to appoint judges of the Supreme Court "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Nothing is said in these two articles about the size of the Court or its power to declare an act of Congress or of a State Legislature unconstitutional, and therefore void. The supreme power of the Court to declare a legislative act void because it violates the Constitution—or, to use baseball parlance again, to declare Congress out at first—was established by the great Chief Justice John Marshall in the famous case of Marbury vs. Madison. The authority of the Supreme Court in this respect, at first bitterly opposed by the advocates of popular democracy, is now so interwoven into the very fabric of American government that it can never be removed except by violence and revolution, or by a Constitutional amendment definitely taking away from the Court its ultimate authority. Confidence in the umpire system, however, is so ingrained in the American people that such an amendment is inconceivable without a revolutionary change in the entire structure of our Government.

There is, however, one danger which threatens the dignity and authority of the Supreme Court, which is always imminent but which, more through good luck than foresight or wisdom, has been avoided during the hundred and twenty-five years of the Court's existence. Under the implications of the Constitution Congress possesses and has exercised the right to determine the number of the judges. Under an act of Congress the first Court consisted of a Chief Justice, John Jay, and five associates. It met and organized on Monday, February 1, 1790, in the Royal Exchange, a building at the foot of Broad Street in New York City. The judges were attired in robes "the elegance and neatness of which," a Philadelphia newspaper said at the time, "were the subject of remark and approbation with every spectator." The dignity and respect, of which this sartorial comment is an indication, have been happily maintained ever since. The Court soon moved to Philadelphia, which was then the Federal capital, and from Philadelphia to Washington. At first the authority of the Court was so ill defined and its decisions so ineffective that John Jay refused a reappointment at the hands of Washington "because he believed," says Senator Beveridge in his Life of Marshall, "the Supreme Court to be fatally lacking in power." John Marshall, who succeeded Jay as Chief Justice, steadily but quietly gave it power, and for this reason is entitled, it seems to me, to be placed second only to Washington as a founder of the Republic.

In those early days the right and wisdom of Congress in regulating the number of Supreme Court justices were never questioned. By successive acts of Congress the number of justices was changed from six to seven in 1807, from seven to nine in 1837, from nine to ten in 1863, from ten to eight in 1867, and back to nine in 1869, and there the number stands to-day. In President Johnson's ill-omened Administration first appeared the danger in this Congressional power which was always lurking and which still exists. During the controversy between Congress and President Johnson over the policy of reconstruction, which resulted in Johnson's impeachment and only narrowly escaped plunging the entire Federal Government into chaos, the Supreme Court rendered a decision which infuriated the anti-Johnsonians. In 1867 so conservative a journal as "Harper's Weekly," in bitter disapproval of this decision of the Supreme Court, proposed that it "be swamped by a thorough reorganization and increased number of judges." Luckily, this proposal to "pack" the Court in the interest of what "Harper's Weekly" conceived to be righteousness and justice was defeated by both Democrats and Republicans.

The "kill the umpire" school of political philosophers want to limit or destroy the authority of the Supreme Court, and there is a perfectly legal process by which they can do it. James Bryce in "The American Commonwealth" describes this process vividly:

> Suppose a Congress and President bent on doing something which the Supreme Court deems contrary to the Constitution. They pass a statute. A case arises under it. The Court on the hearing of the case unanimously declares the statute to be null, as being beyond the powers of Congress. Congress forthwith passes and the President signs another statute more than doubling the number of the justices. The President appoints to the new justiceships men who are pledged to hold the former statute Constitutional. The Senate confirms his appointments. Another case raising the validity of the disputed statute is brought up to the Court. The new justices outvote the old ones: the statute is held valid: the security provided for the protection of the Constitution is gone like a morning mist.
>
> What prevents such assaults on the fundamental law—assaults which, however immoral in substance, would be perfectly legal in form? Not the mechanism of government, for all its checks have been evaded. Not the conscience of the Legislature and the President, for heated combatants seldom shrink from justifying the means by the end. Nothing but the fear of the people, whose broad good sense and attachment to the great principles of the Constitution may generally be relied on to condemn such a perversion of its forms. Yet if excitement has arisen high over the country, a majority of the people may acquiesce; and then it matters little whether what is really a revolution may be accomplished by openly violating or by merely distorting the forms of law. To the people we come sooner or later: it is upon their wisdom and self-restraint that the stability of the most cunningly devised scheme of government will in the last resort depend.

If the people wish, in a time of quiet deliberation, to protect the umpire system of government from assaults in times of partisan excitement, they can do so by fixing the number of Supreme Court justices permanently in an amendment to the Constitution. I am not one of those who believe in attempting to remedy all sorts of abuses or alleged abuses by Constitution tinkering. But if we are ever justified in amending the Constitution to strengthen or improve the structure of government, we should certainly be in adopting an amendment to assure the stability and non-partisan character of the Supreme Court.

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The Sons of Martha Foregather

Special Correspondence from London

By HAROLD E. SCARBOROUGH

It is their care, in all the ages, to take the buffet and cushion the shock.
It is their care that the gear engages—it is their care that the switches lock.
It is their care that the wheels run truly—it is their care to embark and entrain,
Tally, transport, and deliver duly the Sons of Mary by land and main.

They do not teach that their God will rouse them a little before the nuts work loose;
They do not preach that his pity allows them to leave their work when they damn-well choose.
As in the thronged and lighted ways, so in the dark and the desert they stand,
Wary and watchful all their days, that their brethren's days may be long in the land.

—From Kipling's "The Sons of Martha," used as preface for the programme of the World Power Conference.

THE sessions of the Power Conference were held during the first two weeks of July, in the Palace of Engineering at Wembley—a concrete building covering many acres of floor space, and packed with exhibits of machinery; where Stephenson's old locomotive stands by the side of the newest oil-burning monster, and where other marvels of modern engineering contrast sharply with the primitive models drawn for exhibition from dusty corners of museums. The Conference and the Palace of Engineering, in fact, seemed both a boast and a promise: a boast of what power had done in the past century and a half; a promise of what it might do in the future, if it were rationally used.

At this Conference representatives of thirty-nine different countries foregathered to compare and to share their experiences and theories concerning industrial power: the actual and potential sources of power, the use now being made of it, and the possibilities contained in its more scientific utilization.

The power problems of the future will be world-wide in their scope. They must be as well appreciated by the politicians and the diplomats as by the engineers. We have already been given a foretaste, in the long wrangle over the political sovereignty of the Ruhr region, of the far greater effect which in the future possession of power resources will play in shaping national policies. Yet unless the more selfish forms of nationalism are to be subjugated, there is legitimate ground for speculation as to whether man eventually will not be ruined by the very forces which he has unchained.

Throughout all the papers read at Wembley there ran the idea of centralization of power supply stations, economies of distribution, and more efficient use of the sources of power. Now, it is obvious that cheaper and more efficient application of power (be it electricity, steam, gas, or water power) must as a general proposition tend to raise standards of living. Yet an increasing degree of centralization and interdependence also renders civilization more vulnerable to attack.

For instance, any European country which might have centralized its electrical generating stations until they could be numbered by dozens of large ones, instead of by thousands of small ones, would have rendered itself correspondingly easier of conquest by an aggressive neighbor. A single night airplane raid might paralyze half a nation by destroying half of its power centers. Similarly, a railway system which is electrified and served from a small number of large generating plants is far easier to cripple than one on which each locomotive burns its own coal. Destroy a certain freight yard, and there are still hundreds of freight engines, operating as independent units, available for service. Destroy the power-house of an electrified railway, and not a wheel turns on the system.

There can be no going back. Those nations which depend for their life upon the prosperity of industry cannot afford, in the race for world trade, not to modernize their power equipments. They are being forced to utilize substitutes for the coal and oil they formerly bought overseas. Thus, to quote the Manchester "Guardian:"

> France, finding post-war coal too dear, looks to her rivers; Austria, from whom the peace has taken nearly all her coal fields, turns immediately and successfully to water power; Italy, long schooled by hunger of coal to use of her streams, is aroused to a vision of deserted Calabria turned fruitful mother of industry. . . . Having oil, man plunges into his oil age; then, learning that the great American oil fields may endure for no longer than a quarter of a century, he is driven by necessity to seek the inventor's aid for the artificial creation of oil.

It might be added that Great Britain, gifted by nature with great coal deposits, is nevertheless not complacent. She is told at the Conference that her coal, on a diminishing scale of production, will last for perhaps eight hundred years; but that she is using her coal wastefully, and neglecting the precious "white coal" —water power—which is running to waste. It is calculated that Britain utilizes only 3.88 per cent of her available potential coal, water, and oil power. (The United States has a record of 8.4 per cent; but it seems low enough, compared with Switzerland's 36.2 per cent.) And, since labor costs in Britain are comparatively high, she must seek to compete with the depreciated-currency nations by improving the efficiency of her industrial machine.

Incidentally, in Britain—as sooner or later will presumably be the case in other countries—a bitter fight will be waged over the issue of control and management of the country's power output. The Labor Party naturally wants nationalization; and the London "Daily Herald," its organ, is warning its readers that "very powerful interests are trying to secure this 'plum' for private enterprise . . . at an estimated annual profit of eleven per cent."

Will all these countries, forced by economic necessity to increasing centralization (and hence vulnerability) of their power supplies, dare in the future to go to war? The question was asked before 1914. But now, ten years later, it is not quite the same question; and ten years hence its implications will have grown yet graver, and the responsibility upon any politician or diplomat who ventures to answer in the affirmative will be correspondingly greater.

The engineers could not offer guid-

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ance here. Their work was to point out how power could best be utilized, not how its application could be fitted into programmes of national politics. The Conference was remarkable for the comparatively high proportion of delegates whose interest was purely scientific or whose governmental connections were technical rather than political.

These men and their associates could survey the world's power resources; they could touch upon innumerable technical problems connected with the more efficient and profitable utilization of power; they could, in a word, repeat and emphasize the lesson which, according to Henry Adams, "Lord Bacon took a vast deal of trouble in teaching King James I and his subjects, American and other, towards the year 1620: that true science was the development and economy of forces." They could even suggest, as Sir Philip Nash did, that the power problem of the future was not an isolated phenomenon concerning only engineers and technicians, but that it was of intimate concern to every one in every phase of life. What was beyond their scope was the formulation of suggestions concerning the solution of the political and international questions raised by the increasing utilization which man is making of power.

"New Republicanism" on Trial

Special Correspondence by STANLEY FROST

THIS country is normally Republican. From any even start in a political race the Republicans will always win. It is only when they have been unforgivably idiotic or grasping or corrupt that we as a nation turn to the Democrats to punish them. For seventy years now the function of the G. O. P. has been to do the effective, constructive work of government, to formulate and put into effect new policies, to organize and develop. The Democrats have been both the gadfly and the check; they have been, with rare exceptions, even when in office an opposition party. In spite of new conditions and some novel complications, the present campaign is merely the repetition of this quite customary situation. The Republican Party for the sins of some of its leaders in and out of Congress is brought before the bar of our electoral jury.

Coolidge the Reformer

THE party's defense is Coolidge—nothing more nor less. It is saying as little as possible about its recent past, even about its past antagonism to him. Its plea is that he has given it all his own virtues, cleansed it of all its sins, made it over in his own image, and that therefore it is worthy of the support which the country has proved willing to give him. It claims that he is the party. It hopes to win by making the country accept this claim. Then—well, then it will see about various things.

The Democrats very naturally will not accept this claim. They have decided that it is bad medicine to attack the President, and their argument will be that, no matter how good he may be, he has "the same old gang around him." La Follette does not argue the matter—he declares that with or without Coolidge the party is the instrument of special privilege, and that one good man more or less makes no difference. So, when all the various campaign noises are analyzed, it appears that the whole band is playing something on the general theme of Republicanism. The Democrats blare about corruption; La Follette harps on big business; the little parties have different little complaints.

There is a very general feeling that Davis is beaten from the start. This is shown by the betting odds against him. And, in fact, if the issue were merely between the two big parties, this feeling would almost certainly be justified.

Nevertheless conditions this year are such that the result is by no means foregone. La Follette, the Klan, the size of campaign funds, the price of wheat—each of these may have effects which cannot now be even guessed, and which may be decisive.

In addition the handicaps under which the Republican Party enters the campaign need only be mentioned.

The series of scandals of the last year—Veterans' Bureau, reclamation, prohibition, income tax, and especially oil—are well known. The extravagance and silliness of Congress are even more damning. The disorganization of the party, the general conduct of the "Harding crowd," the attempts to discredit Coolidge and then to run with him, his vetoes of the Pension, Bonus, and Post Office Bills—all these are liabilities which the party took with it to Cleveland.

It was already certain then that Coolidge himself was the party's great asset. He had gained great personal popularity, he was outside the general discredit which attached to the party leaders, he had shown a sanity which was a welcome change to the country at large, his steady encouragement of the better elements in the party and the steady hostility to him of the discredited Old Guard had added to the confidence felt in him, and especially he shone in contrast to Congress.

All this was of great importance in a year when "people are going to vote on their resentments," as one veteran politician expressed it to me. This man, one of the most famous of the former Senators, was utterly pessimistic, however.

"Coolidge's popularity is all very fine," he said, "but you can't win an election without votes. Coolidge can't run by himself. He has to carry the party. People have no confidence in nor love for the party these days. They resent half a dozen things it has done and fifty things it has left undone.

"Besides all that, and in spite of Coolidge's popularity, they have some resentments against him. The veto of the Bonus Bill lost him hundreds of thousands of votes; the veto of the Postal Bill, more thousands; of the Pension Bill, still more."

The Cleveland Convention, however, began by removing or side-tracking many of these resentments. Coolidge succeeded in transferring to the party many of his own assets. The Old Guard in general, and the most offensive members in particular, were ostentatiously removed from power. Economy was accepted as an issue. The character of the men put in command insured decency in administration. The platform encouraged forgetfulness of the bonus and other sore points.

Liabilities

IF this had been all, it is likely that Coolidge would have been secure of election at that point. But other things were done, too. There was exhibited—whether through conviction or incompetence it is hard to say—an almost complete disregard of political expediency. The party consolidated itself along conservative lines. No concessions were made to the "Progressives" or any other minor faction. The Old Guard members were not only removed, but publicly humiliated. No kindliness was shown to

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the farmers of the Middle West, who came hoping to be received as men and brothers, and were treated like poor relations. Finally, the dictatorial attitude of the Butler-Cabinet-member combination which ran the Convention produced soreness not yet healed over.

Followed further bungling. The conflicting announcements about an advisory committee suggested that an attempt was being made to win back the Old Guard. The obvious effort to put a silencer on General Dawes made it seem that the leaders not only disliked him but were afraid of him, and destroyed much of his pulling power.

The Price of Reform

THE Republican split, however, is more apparent than real, and as the situation clarifies is likely to be found only temporary. The party actually is in a stronger position than for years. Its policy has been unified on a basis of conservatism, individualism, and encouragement of business in the broad sense. The hypocritical catering to radicalism and paternalism has been sloughed off. Since most parties try to be all things to all men, this forthright attitude alarms the politicians.

In the second place, the party management has been cleaned. Members who were identified with either personal, political, or business predaciousness have been shelved. Economy, efficiency, and decency can be depended upon.

The party, too, has finally come under firm leadership. Coolidge, through Butler, has shown a disposition to demand some such obedience as Wilson did. And again the political profit is not unmixed. Many people have wanted Coolidge to be stronger against Congress; there are also undoubted advantages in unity and discipline, however achieved. But such discipline produces soreness and resentment, among its other results. It humiliates the myriads of small leaders who feel their own importance, and often enough it drives away wise advice. Wilson found that it is not to be had without a price, and only the election can show whether the price Coolidge will have to pay is too high.

In short, the party is in the hands of a new political firm, and is offering a new line of goods, uncertain as to market value. In the reorganization there have been thrown out three classes of men: those who made politics a profession, catering to big business as a matter of personal profit, and conducting politics for the same purpose; those who personally opposed the new management; and those who, like La Follette, tried to substitute political goods of their own manufacture under the old trade name.

This is the party on which the country will pass judgment in the election. But other elements will be in the result.

The Other Elements

IT is uncertain as yet, for instance, how far down into the vitals of the party the reforms have penetrated. All that has been done so far has been restricted to the National organization. Yet the attitude of the voters toward the local candidates, and especially toward the men running for Congress, has more than any other one thing to do with the vote rolled up. These men have not yet been nominated; there can be no final appraisal of the party as a whole till we find whether it intends to send back to Washington the same Congressmen who disgraced it last winter or a new lot. And also whether its State and county representatives will stand with the new management or the old gangs.

Another question is whether the new firm will find a place in the partnership for the farmers. At Cleveland they were practically left out, apparently more through awkwardness than intent. Campaign plans already announced make it clear that it is to be the task of General Dawes to win them back into the fold. This will be no easy job.

The last question is how much damage can be done by those members of the Old Guard who were reviled, humiliated, and degraded. They are resentful. They would take vengeance if they could and will if they dare.

The damage that can be done by the ousted "Progressives" is another matter.

In figuring the chances of Coolidge and Dawes, however, there is one asset that cannot be precisely measured, but is the greatest of all. That is the success that the President has already had in winning control of his party. No one thought he could do it; there is no agreement yet as to the exact means by which he has done it or the reasons for his success. It follows that no one can predict the results of his recently developed policies, nor what their success will be. In consequence, to-day all politicians are wary of opposing him if there is danger of being caught at it, and no man of judgment likes to bet against him.

The other big asset of the Republican Party is the Democratic blundering. It is quite sure that if the New York Convention had given an effect of harmony and had nominated a likely candidate, it would have put the Republicans completely on the defensive. Of course it was impossible to get a platform or candidate that would have really satisfied the whole Democracy; but this was not necessary. What was needed was a contrast to the Republican platform and ticket. But the only contrast is presented by Governor Bryan, and he is merely the tail to the kite.

Thus the Democrats go into the campaign without important ammunition. They cannot make a tariff fight because there is no public interest, and also because they hope for money from business supporters of Davis, who do not want business disturbed. As between the candidates, there is no good reason to be offered why any one should desert Coolidge for Davis. They have, as so often before, been unable to think Nationally.

They have, really, only two issues, and they have weakened both. There is the recent wickedness of the Republicans—and Davis is attorney for the Standard Oil Company. There is the affiliation of the Republicans with big business—and no man is more closely affiliated than the Democratic candidate. So there remains little except to pose as the friend of both farmer and labor—two horses always hard to ride double and already under mortgage to La Follette—and resentment.

But the Democrats have succeeded in producing violent resentments among themselves. These will wear down and grow quiet as the campaign proceeds, but cannot be entirely removed.

Brennan's clever strategy in the Convention is already beginning to appear a boomerang. He cultivated prejudices to the point where the South and West were more interested in them than in party control. So, finally, he allowed them to save their prejudices, and won on politics. But they have found this out, and their prejudices are beginning to turn against the man he nominated.

Complications

THUS on the face of it the odds against Davis, as already stated, are about those reflected in the 14 to 5 betting. Nevertheless he has a very real chance to win. All this has been figured as between the two big parties; politicians estimate that La Follette will get less than ten per cent of the total vote, and rather ignore it. The trouble is that the issue does not lie wholly—perhaps not even chiefly—between the big parties. This year the complications of the electoral system and the complications of the campaign make it entirely possible that either of two minority powers may decide the election, and even decide it against the desires of the majority. These possibilities, together with the mutually opposed ambitions of the two minority organizations holding the balance of power, will be discussed in another article.

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A line of these monoliths set from east to west were exact markers of the passing year. That day on which the sun appeared in the east in direct line with the row of monuments marked the beginning of a new year

Stone Faces and Living Types

By THOMAS F. LEE

WE met her on the trail that leads down from the slopes of Mount Quiché into the village of Santa Cruz de Quiché. She was dressed like all the women of this valley—an embroidered blouse tucked into the top of a dark *enagua,* rings on every finger, and with a necklace of many strands about the bare neck. She carried a wool blanket woven by the Indians of the village, wore a flat hat peculiar to the women of her tribe, and was barefoot.

The process of securing the photograph was in itself a diplomatic venture, for the Indians of Guatemala's upland look with disfavor upon the camera, believing it to be an instrument of the devil which may throw about them some sorcerer's spell or, at best, an X-ray machine with which the *estranjero* may look quite through their bodies and off into the Guatemala landscape. A ten-peso bill and much earnest conversation on the part of my *mozo* finally overcame deep-seated prejudices, and the accompanying photograph is the result.

Now, neither the photograph nor the woman are of much interest except as they form a connecting link with a race whose advanced civilization is evidenced by the splendid ruins of Palenque in Mexico, Quirigua in Guatemala, and Copan in Honduras. The features of the Maya Quiché woman of the photograph are Oriental, like most of her tribe, but the striking characteristic of her face and of the faces of her kind is the peculiar manner of holding the lips. The mouth is partly open, the under jaw thrust slightly forward, so that we may see the lower as well as the upper teeth; and this is not a pose—it is a set expression. It is not the half-open mouth or sagging jaw of the imbecile; it is a distinct racial characteristic wholly unlike that of any other Indian race of the Americas.

Two hundred miles to the northwest of Quiché, in the rich valley of the Motagua, are the famous ruins of Quirigua. Imposing monoliths from fifteen to forty feet high are covered with strange hieroglyphics and with Oriental faces, still startlingly clear after some twenty centuries of tropical sun and rain and wind. These faces, as you examine them to-day, might have been fashioned from the mask of that Maya-Quiché woman photographed a few weeks ago just outside the village of Santa Cruz. The features are the same, and that curious manner of holding mouth and lips is identical.

Archæologists have never found the key to the inscriptions on these ancient stelæ, although it is claimed that the date marks have been deciphered. There is much speculation as to the fate of this race which lived and built splendid stone temples and monuments perhaps before the three Wise Men followed the star to the Bethlehem stable. The ruins, probably surpassing any other archæological remains of the Western Hemisphere, indicate that these valleys once teemed with human life. One marvels, first, at the facility with which they carried these massive stone shafts from the mountains—that distant source of rock—to their present standing places. One wonders, too, how much evidence would be left of our own civilization if this land were suddenly depopulated and

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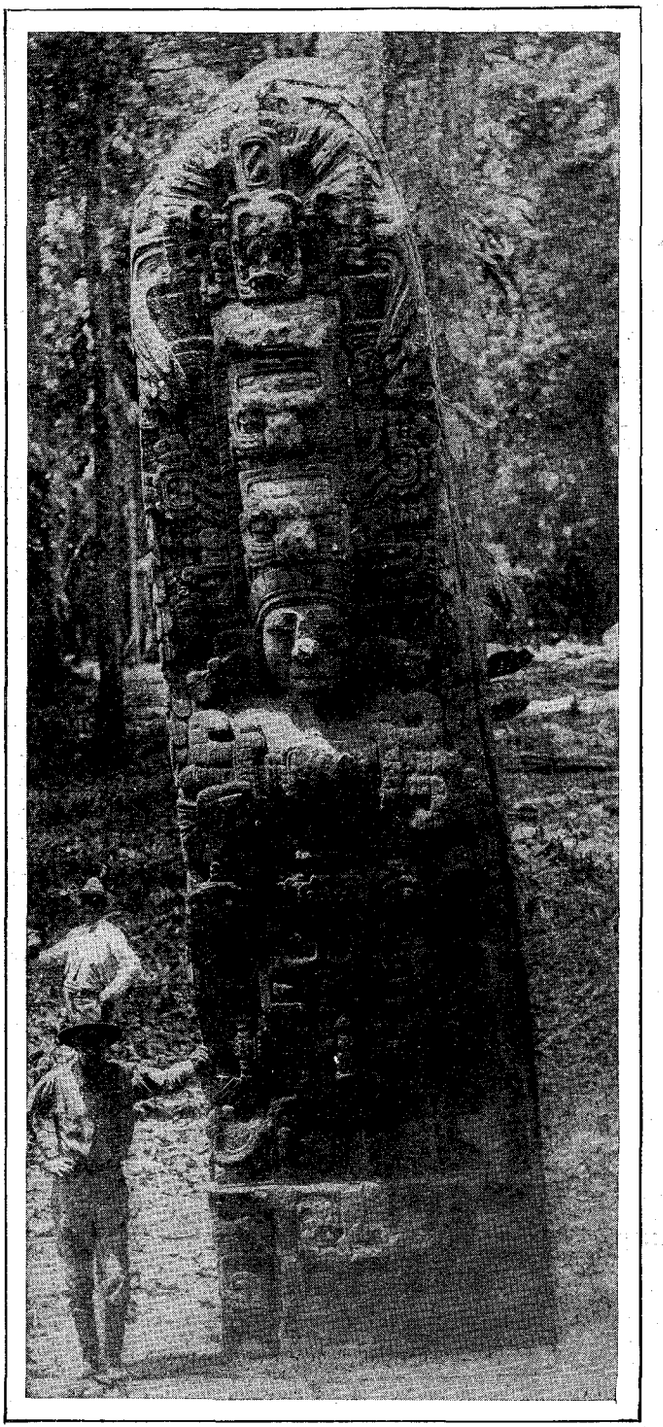
all that has been built to carry on our complicated mode of life were left to the elements for the next two thousand years, even though it did not lie in a land where nature jealously resents the encroachment of man and hastens to blot out his footsteps. What became of this race so far advanced in civilized arts? Some time the inscriptions may give up the secret, but in the meantime in the faces of the Indians of Santa Cruz de Quiché and Totonicapan there is evidence that the scattered remnants of that same race persist and that the story might possibly be read more easily among the living types on the slope of Mount Quiché than in the faces and queer hieroglyphics of the monuments of Quirigua.



Giant monoliths—relics of that ancient Mayan civilization when the Motagua Valley of Guatemala and the Copan section of Honduras were peopled by an advanced race boasting no mean civilization

"We met her on the trail that leads down from the slopes of Mount Quiché. . . . The striking characteristic of her face and of the faces of her kind is the peculiar manner of holding the lips." Compare this face with the stone face on the monolith above

If the tale of that interim of the centuries is never told, I shall still be satisfied that the racial line has been unbroken and that this woman of Santa Cruz, with her embroidered *huipil*, many-stranded necklace, and unmistakable features, came directly down the long line beginning with the Orientai personage whose face stands out from the monoliths of Quirigua and whose carved eyes have seen his race blotted out of the Motagua by pestilence, famine, or conqueror—we know not what—and the rich plantations swallowed up by the greedy jungle.

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Fortune Smiles on Western Farmers

By CHARLES MOREAU HARGER

In the fine new harvest are the farmers reaping the wheat and the speculators reaping the profits? Is the increase in farm values affecting political opinion in the wheat belt?

"FORTUNE'S long-delayed smile!" exclaimed a farmer of the wheat belt as he pointed to the stream of golden grain pouring from the humming separator. "Thirty bushels to the acre and a dollar ten a bushel—here's where I square up with the world."

Such is the feeling of the producer of the Middle West, where for nearly three years have reigned discouragement, unrest, and uncertainty. Things have not been as bad as pessimists have pictured, but meager yields and low prices, often below the cost of production, have sapped the courage of the farm country. Commodities were high; products low; debts were pressing; several hundred banks had closed because of frozen loans, scores more were struggling to remain solvent.

Then came the harvest, the third since the start of the depression era. From neither of those preceding harvests had come profit, nor did it seem likely in the late spring that this would give a better account of itself. But then came marvelous maturing weather, perfect harvest days. When the threshers started, the full extent of fortune's smile was revealed. The grain was of the highest quality ever raised; the yields surprised the most hopeful. The average wheat yield of Kansas, the banner wheat State, the past five years was 12.5 bushels an acre. This season thirty, forty, and even more bushels per acre have been recorded on tens of thousands of acres. The high plains country, where there have been two successive failures and where a loan fund raised by boards of trade and banks was necessary to enable the farmers to sow their land last fall, yielded the most bountiful crop in history. In one county the average return was $3,500 for every family. The loan fund contributors made a profit of three dollars on one invested.

In June the price was 90 cents; before the threshers were well started it passed $1, then $1.10, then $1.15, and at the end of July seemed likely to go higher. For the first time in years the farmer gained, for the rise came before he had marketed, instead of after. It was due to three causes: reports of only a half crop in the Canadian wheat area, shortage in the world crop, the high quality of the grain. All combined to favor the wheat raiser of the interior. With 40,000,000 bushels less in sight for this country than last year, the entire crop is at a premium.

Along with this, in the area west of the Mississippi, came a prospect for a corn crop above normal, although its accounting is not certain until September. With low conditions east of the Mississippi and a National condition far below the ten-year average, the price followed that of wheat, and is the highest since war times. Live-stock prices reacted to these influences and steadily climbed to new levels.

Those are the basic facts of the new farm condition. It means, if the corn matures well—little of the old crop remains, it is the new that counts—hundreds of millions in unexpected wealth. Wheat alone is an incident; many farmers do not raise wheat; not all raise corn; but all do raise either corn or wheat or both, with live stock in varying quantities. When all these factors are profitable, it means firm prosperity.

What will happen to this new wealth? That question is coming from Eastern bankers, economists, manufacturers. Enthusiastic publicists, thrilled by the wheat bounty, have announced the immediate dawn of luxury, extensive buying, and the solution of all financial ills. The fact is the Western producer has learned much from the period of adversity. His reaction to the season's return is tempered with caution. This income has come to him—not to the speculator or dealer—because of the early change in the market. He will use it with intelligent effort to stabilize his condition.

"The first thing I do will be to pay off my mortgage," said one farmer whose crop had given him $6,000 in real money—the most cash he had seen in four years. "I have sat up nights wondering if I could save my farm. Hereafter no mortgages for me, and the first agent who wants to sell me more land will be assassinated."

Loan companies have been lenient with mortgagors. Defaulted interest has waited; now it must be paid. The country banks have "carried" their customers sometimes too long for the banks' own good. Hundreds of millions of dollars in farm notes have been transferred to the War Finance Corporation and the Intermediate Credit Banks—all with the local banks' indorsement—and these must be taken up. Then there are store accounts; debts incurred to buy farm equipment, motor cars, and motor trucks—you seldom see a team hauling grain to market these days. Nor must there be forgotten the expense of production—the planting, the harvesting, the taxes, and interest on the land's value. This new income is not all velvet.

Already come warnings of overconfidence. "We want to remember that just because we hear the hen cackle in the spring it is no guaranty that we shall have fried chicken in the fall," Governor Davis, of Kansas, himself a farmer, puts it. "We are not out of the hole yet, though conditions are improved."

The important thing in the farm country's added return from field and stockyard is the strengthened morale; the realization that agriculture has its own recuperative powers, and that no legislation by Congress to fix prices or grant subsidies has been needed to accomplish the result. Then, too, it brings the price level of products nearer to a parity with that of commodities. The crux of the farmer's complaint has been that, while he sold his foodstuffs low, everything he bought for the maintenance of his operations was high. The new figures will lessen the gap. A popular assumption is that all farmsteads have been in distress and all banks of the interior have been embarrassed. The fact is that of over 10,000 banks in the ten States of the Middle West and Northwest less than 500 have had difficulties and a number have reopened. The farmer who stuck to farming, and did not speculate in land, live stock, or promotion schemes, has come through without difficulty. While in the war period all indulged in extravagance, the sterner years have been traversed by the path of economy.

The political reaction from the new increment of wealth is yet to be determined. While in the Northwest the unrest due to economic causes seems to have established radical leadership, the States farther south have maintained their old political alignments with the major parties and seem likely so to continue. The producer has gained knowledge during the past decade; he has attained a world vision and is less inclined to revolt over local upsettings. With the readjustment of his financial situation since the beginning of summer through the quick upturn in his fortunes, he is less likely to be influenced by the radical appeals. While he desires

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lower transportation rates, he does not want lessened service; while he seeks profit-making prices for products, he is not enthusiastic over price fixing or other schemes for fictitious values. Generally the agricultural crisis has been endured with a large measure of sanity in the crop-raising States. Whatever erratic political action has come resulted more from the reckless abandon of the fertile-minded office-seeker than from the personal initiative of his constituents.

Wisdom, both for the advantage of the [redacted] itself and for the financial interests dependent upon its progress, counsels a sane view of the upturn in its affairs. Not until the pressing obligations at home are liquidated will there be opportunity for expansion and marked stimulation of buying. Even with a corn crop not all the waiting obligations can be met, though there will be such assistance to banks and to business concerns as will favorably affect the West's position and set its feet more firmly in the way toward normalcy.

No more striking example of the rapidity with which a producing section can revive from a period of discouragement has ever been seen in the West. Within a single month unrest changed to hope and complainings to cheer. Wisely utilized, the smile of fortune has possibilities for starting agricultural interests on a new era of prosperity in which the burdens of the past half-decade will be lifted and development be established on a basis of stable finance and abiding faith.

The Greatest Olympiad

By ELON JESSUP

Reports of friction and resentment at the Olympic Games have given an impression in this country which will be corrected by the reading of this article. There is an editorial on this subject in this issue

AN amazing week of track and field, that week starting with Sunday, July 6, when Taylor, of the United States, flew over his last hurdle and with easy stride won his trial heat of the 400-meter hurdles, till the following Sunday evening, when Stenroos, of Finland, crossed the line, winner of the historic grueling twenty-six-mile Marathon.

Back and forth you commuted daily between Paris and the huge oval Colombes Stadium to view remarkable exhibitions of running, jumping, hurdling, and throwing; saw records fall with gasping frequency and marveled at feats of human endurance that seemed unbelievable. Even to watch was fagging. Perhaps along toward the middle of the week you returned to Paris dog-tired and said to yourself: "I guess I'll skip the Olympics to-morrow and look in at the Louvre instead."

But the next day found you again at the Gare St. Lazare piling into one of the dinkey little railway coaches headed for Colombes. And so it was each day that followed, till the end. With good reason, too. You were viewing by far the biggest and from almost every angle the most successful Olympiad that has been held in modern times—perhaps of all time. For surely, you think, the ancient Greeks could not have done as well as this!

Truly an astonishing combination of spectacle, size, record-breaking, nip-and-tuck finishes, surprises, human endurance, good sportsmanship, and friendly international rivalry. One day I sat in the Stadium beside Alonzo Stagg, the veteran Chicago coach, and he told me about a former Olympiad held in Paris—that of the year 1900. His remarks indicate the extent to which the Olympic idea had grown.

P. & A. Photos

Harold S. Osborne Setting a New Olympic Record at Six Feet Six Inches

Note the height of the cross-bar in comparison with the man standing by the upright

"You can't imagine a greater contrast," he remarked. "Those 1900 games were a miniature in comparison with what we have here, a mere handful of athletes and hardly more than a half-dozen countries. The games were held on a tiny cramped field that couldn't accommodate more than a thousand, or fifteen hundred spectators at the most. Yes, the contrast in every respect is astounding."

The French are past-masters at staging a spectacle. A single and not altogether far-fetched example of this fact is the famous "Folies Bergère." There may be details to this performance which do not appeal to your taste, but from the standpoint of spectacle you are tempted to classify one of Mr. Ziegfeld's New York attempts of the same general nature as a ten-twenty-thirty cent vaudeville show in comparison. The French do that sort of thing better.

For much the same reason the French have proved that they can stage an Olympiad a little better than most other nations. This year their chance for managing an unusual spectacle came, and they made the most of it. As athletes during the games they were a bit disappointing, but as stage directors they were remarkably successful.

They built for this big sports spectacle a huge concrete stadium having a seating capacity of sixty thousand people and, as recent records indicate, the best running track that has ever graced an Olympiad. Athletes came from the four corners of the globe to compete, forty-two nations in all. There were those who grumbled that the only thing that moved fast in France was a taxicab and there were some who didn't like French cooking, but, taken as a whole, the two thousand and more competitors remained tolerably happy. And that is saying a good deal. Smooth going with two thousand athletes and forty-two different national temperaments is quite an accomplishment all around.

Strictly from a spectacular standpoint,

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the day of the opening ceremonies in the Stadium preceding the competitions was the finest. There were some Americans who didn't bother to witness this preliminary parade of the athletes. As a man from Cleveland explained to me: "I don't care a whoop about seeing the boys walk. I want to see them *run*."

A reasonable enough argument, I suppose, but that man missed more than he probably realizes. The grand march of athletes in the Colombes Stadium was one of the most colorful and inspiring pageants I have ever had the good fortune to witness.

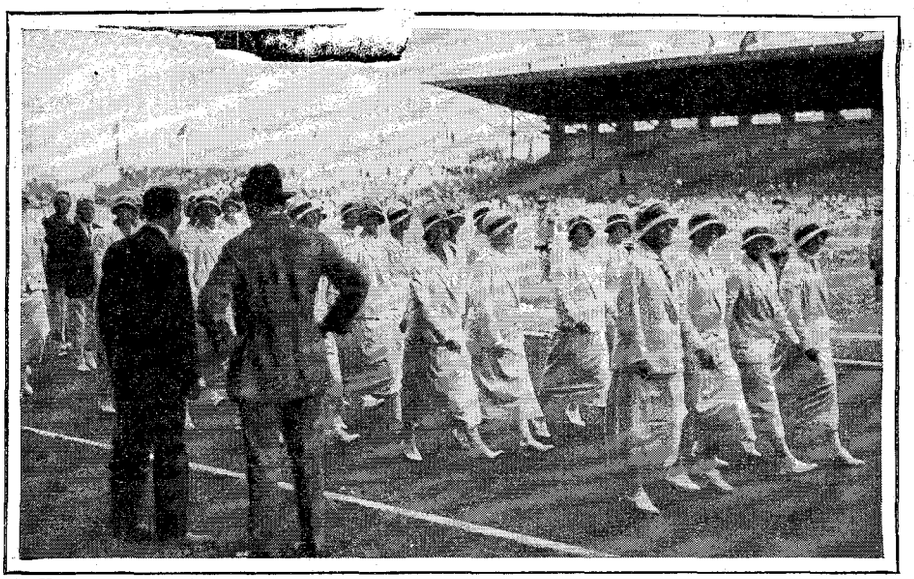
A brick-red 500-meter track borders a closely cropped oval field dotted with white clover. Grouped in a large semicircle in the center of the field, sit three French military bands awaiting the signal from their leader to strike up the "Marseillaise." Flags of all nations spaced at equal intervals along the top of the surrounding gray, orange, and blue Stadium flutter in the breeze as twenty-five thousand people eye the Marathon gate.

Then the "Marseillaise." Automatically, your hand goes to your hat and you rise to your feet. Standing at attention, a little shiver runs up and down your spine. How could it be otherwise when three French bands pour their hearts and souls into the most spirited and inspiring of all national anthems?

The five-circled banner of the Olympiad is raised to the breeze, a battery of French 75's boom just beyond the Stadium, an airplane flying low whirls the length of the field and back, the Marathon gate at one side swings slowly open, and the first coterie of athletes enters the arena. Truly you can trust the French to stage a spectacle.

South Africa heads the marching line of athletes; thirty vigorous, tanned young men in green blazers and white trousers tramp evenly behind its flag. Next, from another far corner of the world, comes Argentina, just as keen an appearing set. Close upon the heels of the last man from Argentina walks the standard-bearer of Australia; and this contingent is followed in turn by the athletes of Austria. Your geographical fancy is indeed hopping about the globe in dizzy fashion.

As the flag of Austria rounds the red oval track, you note with interest that the forty red-shirted athletes following in its wake are greeted with a fairish amount of applause. Not once does there come a hiss or boo—and a French audience is not a bit backward about booing when so inclined. Later Turkey, Bulgaria, and Hungary, each in its respective turn, circles the oval. Each time mild applause. The fact pleases you. Germany is absent. She was not invited to compete. An Englishman in the seat beside me comments upon that; considers it to have been a mistake.



(C) Keystone

American women participants march past the French President and the Prince of Wales in the grand stand at the ceremonial opening of the Eighth Olympiad

The American contingent is greeted with generous applause. Ample Pat MacDonald, New York policeman, holds aloft the Stars and Stripes; behind follow the women of the swimming team, and then, in navy-blue coats and white trousers, more than three hundred men. The American representation outnumbers that of any other nation. The smallest in numbers are Cuba and China, each with two men.

Thirty-five athletes from Belgium are deluged with applause. And so too France, of course, with its greater number. In fact, every one of the forty-two marching nations receives individual hospitable greeting; the dark sons of Egypt in their green blazers and red fezzes, the Swiss with their white crosses, turbaned East Indians, blond Finns, black Haitians, men of Mexico, Denmark, Brazil, Italy, Japan—these and many others.

It takes nearly an hour for this moving line of every shade of skin and clothing to pass the reviewing stand, and then the nations separate and each halts behind its respective flag-bearer on the field. What a pageant of color! Forty-two standard-bearers step forward with their flags, form a semicircle facing the tribune, and give the Olympic oath "to take part therein in the proper spirit of chivalry, for the honor of our respective countries and for the greater glory of sport." (A week later you realize how well that oath was kept.) Presently the President of France proclaims the opening of the Eighth Olympiad.

Leaving the stands a few minutes later, you recall the first circus you attended as a youngster; how you fairly trembled with excitement. This pageant in the Colombes Stadium has given a grown person something very much akin to that. The circus with the tinsel gone.

The results of the amazing week of international track and field competition that followed are now history. The United States won the meet with 255 points; Finland came second, with 166 points; Great Britain third, with 85½ points; and Sweden fourth, with 31½ points. Twelve events were won by the United States, ten by Finland, three by Great Britain, one by Australia, and one by Italy.

And mark you the array of records that fell by the wayside during that surprising week. Nine world's records were beaten. Five Olympic records were beaten. Indeed, even a newly made record was likely to lead a checkered career. Uneasy lay the head that wore a laurel crown. Sometimes a man did not hold his glory for long.

Thus Imbach, the speedy Swiss runner, in breaking the world's record for the 400-meter race during a preliminary heat. Imbach held that record for exactly one day. Then along came Fitch, of the United States, in the semi-finals of the same event and clipped one-fifth of a second from Imbach's time. Fitch's crown lasted for just about an hour. On the same afternoon the finals were run. Liddell, of Great Britain, won the event, and in doing so smashed the world's record that had been established an hour before.

The opening day of competition in the Stadium finds forty thousand spectators looking on. Presently the starter's whistle blows, bringing five men to their marks in the first trial heat of the 400-meter hurdles. Across the field from the press box we hear a pistol bark and view the swift rush and rise of the five flying down the red straightaway and then rounding the first turn.

A graceful and exciting picture, a

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hurdle race; one of the most pleasing of all track events. Americans are probably the finest hurdlers in the world; in no other country has this event reached the same high order of development. And now, as we had expected, Brookins, of the United States, is well in the lead and handily wins his heat. So too does Taylor in a heat which follows. And next day in the finals Taylor becomes the victor.

As the remaining trial heats of the hurdles proceed and a radio announcing machine over your head ponderously groans the results to the multitude and American college youths give their yells, there is taking place simultaneously another interesting event in the center of the field—the javelin throw.

A jet-black South African in light-blue shirt and running pants, wearing the tricolor of France, you pick as a suitable winner of this event. Certainly the background is there; his ancestors have handled spears for a good many generations, and he surely should be adept in the art. But no, he doesn't even qualify for the finals. The victor is the blondest of blonds, a silent stocky Finn by the name of Myyra. A pleasing sight, that quivering javelin describing its graceful arc through the air and then piercing the ground 205 feet from the start of its journey.

The announcing machine groans the result. At the far end of the Stadium a huge white-and-blue flag of Finland travels slowly to the top of a tall flagstaff, the band plays the Finnish national anthem, and every person in the stands rises to his feet, hat in hand—the customary ceremony tendered a nation winning a final event. Once more on this first day, after the finish of the 10,000-meter race is the flag of Finland raised in victory. The Stars and Stripes do not find their way to the masthead until the second day of competition. Thereafter America takes the lead in scoring and holds it to the end. But not until the last day do we know with certainty that we have won. It's a nip-and-tuck struggle with those amazing Finns.

The surprise element was an outstanding feature of the week. The unexpected was continually happening. One of the best examples of this was the 100-meter dash. The trial heats of this event are held on the opening day. America approaches it feeling comfortably secure, perhaps too confident. Have we not been assured again and again that in the dashes we are supreme, that speed in short distance is the essence of American temperament?

Amid a great deal of yelling by the American spectators, indignant *"Assis!"* (Sit down!) by the French, clicking of typewriters in the press stand, and a pattering of rain, seventeen trial heats of the 100-meter dash are run. America fares well. Each of the four Americans entered wins his heat.

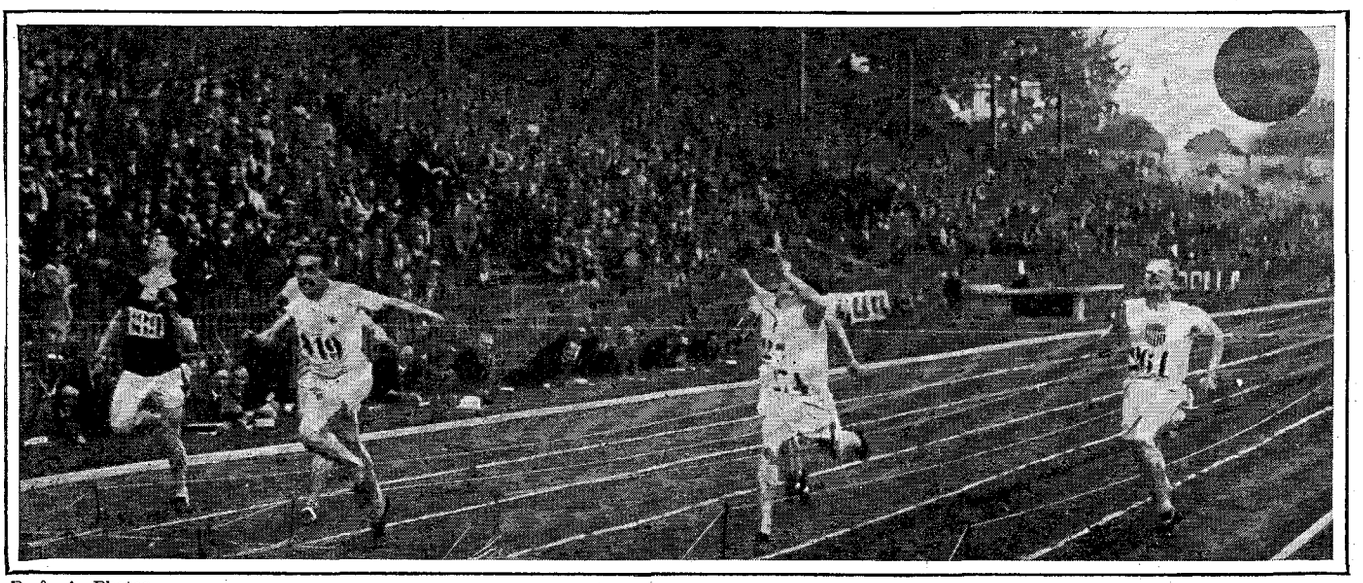
During the semi-finals these four men, the speediest sprinters that the United States has developed, are still in the running. And so too is Abrahams, of Great Britain, a long-legged human greyhound who has just covered the distance in the fastest time made so far. Next day come the finals. And the man who crosses the line, winner in one of the most sensational triumphs in the history of the track, is Harold Abrahams. Small wonder that the English contingent in the stands go wild with delight and that Americans are a bit glum.

There's one characteristic, however, which America does possess to an unusual degree, this being the capacity to "come back." The victory of Jackson Scholz, of the United States, in the 200-meter dash later in the week serves as a pretty fair indication of this fact.

A few of the men we had counted upon to accomplish big things for America were disappointing. Notably, Paddock and Ray. Other men of whom not so much was expected shone brightly. Perhaps the outstanding example of these was the spectacled Middle-West school-teacher, Harold Osborne. Of course, we fully expected Osborne to win the high jump; which he did handily enough. But we hardly thought of him as the best all-around field and track man in the world. And that is what his winning of the decathlon practically means.

American "supremacy" in sport looks well in newspaper headlines and you are gratified and justly proud that America won. Yet in viewing the Eighth Olympiad day by day during that week of July 6 you are inclined to regard "supremacy" as a somewhat relative term. To see that astounding Finn, Nurmi, run a distance race or Abrahams win the 100-meter dash does to some extent change your perspective. You realize that the total score does not tell everything.

There has been a great deal of very keen international competition going on, with America not in every case faring as well as she might. Throughout there is friendly rivalry, good sportsmanship, and the hope that the best man may win. Little Cuba and Haiti, not having a chance to win even a single point, are trying just as hard as the United States, Finland, and Great Britain. These are some of the reasons why the field and track meet of the Eighth Olympiad has been the greatest meet of its kind in modern times.



P. & A. Photos

Harold Abrahams, of Cambridge University, England, Winning the Finals in the One-Hundred-Meter Dash

Abrahams, first; Scholz, of New York Athletic Club (who later won the two-hundred-meter dash), second; Porritt, of New Zealand, third; Bowman, of Syracuse University, fourth; Paddock, of Los Angeles, fifth; Murchison, of New Jersey, sixth

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The Stolen Automobile[1]

What the Police Can Do About It

By GEORGE S. BROOKS

ONE night in November two French-Canadian youths singled out a taxi driver who was eating in a restaurant near the railway station in Rochester, New York. One of them drew the chauffeur aside.

"Want to pick up some easy money?" the spokesman asked.

"Sure."

"We'll pay you $100 if you'll boost a good car from a parking area and drive it to the city limits."

The taxi driver indignantly refused. He understood the underworld slang and realized that "boosting" an automobile means stealing it. He notified the police. Detectives were sent out to arrest the Canadians. But while the officers were searching for them the pair succeeded in driving away a $4,200 automobile from a parking space beside a theater. They have never been captured.

They took the stolen car over the Rum Trail into the Canadian province of Quebec.

In this instance the automobile carried no theft insurance. The owner, a wealthy railway official, offered a reward of $500 for information leading to recovery of his property. About six weeks after the car was stolen he received a letter from a garage owner in Ogdensburg, near the Canadian border, informing him that the repair man knew where the car could be found.

The railway official hastened to Ogdensburg to meet the writer of the letter.

"It will cost you $1,100," explained the garage man, with a bored air. "The man who has the car wants $1,000 and I want $100 for my trouble."

"How do I know that it hasn't been damaged?"

"Your car is in perfect condition," was the reply. "The meter showed only 900 miles when it was taken. It has been driven only 340 miles since then."

The colossal impudence of the "fence" annoyed the owner more than the theft.

"You can go to the devil," he told him. "I won't pay $1,100 to any gang of thugs."

"Suit yourself," returned the garage man, yawning.

A customs officer and an insurance detective learned the subsequent history of that automobile. The richly upholstered body was taken from the chassis; the tires and accessories were stripped from the car; an old touring body was bolted on. Then the machine was towed out beside the Quebec road and abandoned. It was picked up by the provincial police as junk, towed to headquarters, and at length sold at public auction as unclaimed property.

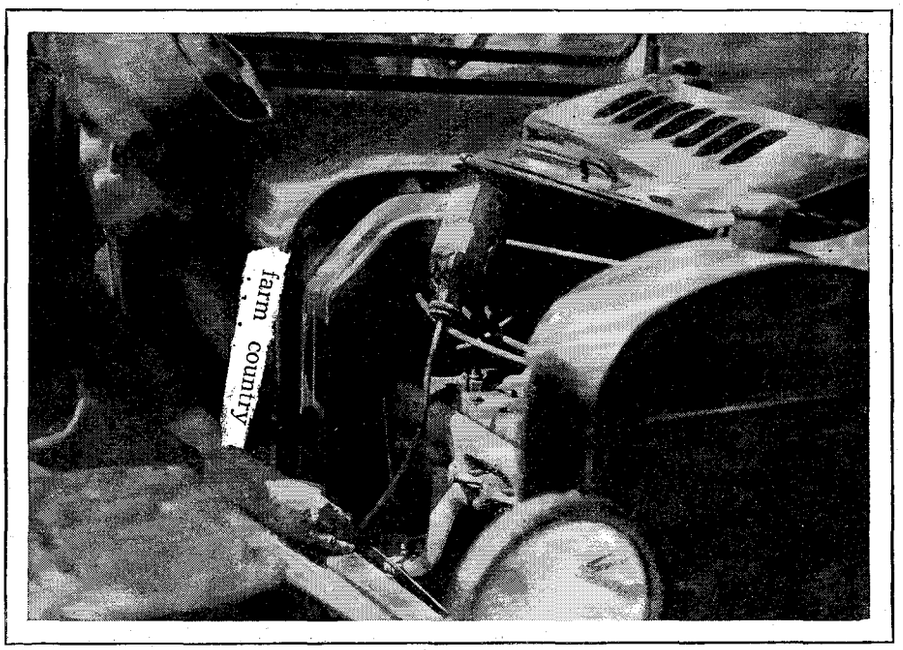
At the auction an agent for the thieves bid in the unattractive relic for $212. This sale gave them legal title to the chassis, bearing the stolen motor number. They towed the machine away, restored the original body, the good tires, the extras, and drove it to Montreal, where they sold it to a banker for $3,000.

Another ring, broken up through the efforts of Buffalo and Rochester police, consisted of five yeggmen, who combined the business of safe-blowing with the pleasures of bootlegging. Their custom was to "boost" an automobile in the United States, run it into Canada, and abandon it there. They would blow a Canadian safe, buy whisky with the money, load it in a stolen Canadian car, and drive it over the border to some city, where they sold the whisky and again abandoned the automobile. At times they sold the stolen machines to crooked garage owners, who would deface the engine numbers of the cars and resell them without difficulty. Owing to the lack of co-operation between the police of the United States and Canada, they ran little risk of detection.

This flaw in criminal procedure, due to an antiquated stolen-property statute in the Quebec laws which allows a man clear title to a stolen article after one sale, is, I believe, to be remedied soon. To some extent it will hamper the actions of automobile thieves in New York and Pennsylvania, when they can no longer convey a clear title to a stolen car by selling it through a Canadian garage. But their practices will continue by other methods.

A new criminal code, a new method of identification and registration, a whole National police bureau—all these are needed to cope with the automobile problem. Within ten years the automobile has entirely changed the character of police work. Only the men actively engaged in criminal investigation realize the full significance of this statement.

First of all, the appalling feature of automobile stealing and allied crimes is the youth of the offenders. Looking back over the arrest blotters of the past two years, one finds that eighty per cent of the persons arrested for automobile



The gasoline supply of this car is locked. So the thief carries a bottle of gasoline and a rubber tube, which he attaches to the carbureter—and drives away

[1] For the incidents and cases recorded here the writer is indebted to Detective Captain McDonald and Detectives Armstrong and Schlegel of the Rochester Police Department, to Detective Sergeant Connelly of the Buffalo Police Department, to Assistant Chief of Police Donoghue of Batavia, and to members of the United States Customs Service stationed at Malone, New York.

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stealing are under twenty-one years of age. Automobile stealing furnishes adventure to the youth of 1924—the same thrill that the phrase "going West" conveyed to his grandfather. A boosted car is a step over the threshold of romance.

Nor is the youth entirely to blame. Parked on any city street are automobiles worth thousands of dollars which can be taken without difficulty by any amateur mechanic. The various types of locks can be broken. A gasoline lock is defeated by the genius who carries a bottle of gasoline and a rubber tube, which he attaches to the carbureter. Or an ignition lock is valueless when the thief wires around it, a process that requires only a minute's work. The thief circumvents a locked gear shift by using a screw-driver to move the gear disks. Frequently the "thief-proof" wheel lock is cut away by a blow torch.

Suppose the car owner returns to find a thief working upon the machine. The thief is wearing overalls and carries a tool kit.

"What are you doing to my car?" demands the indignant owner.

"Is this your bus?" returns the thief, equally indignant.

"Of course it is."

"Then I've lost an hour's work. I was sent here from the Star Garage to start Mr. Smith's car. He said it was parked here."

Not once, but many times, the car owner has apologized for his unjust suspicions and given the fictitious garage mechanic a cigar as a pledge of confidence.

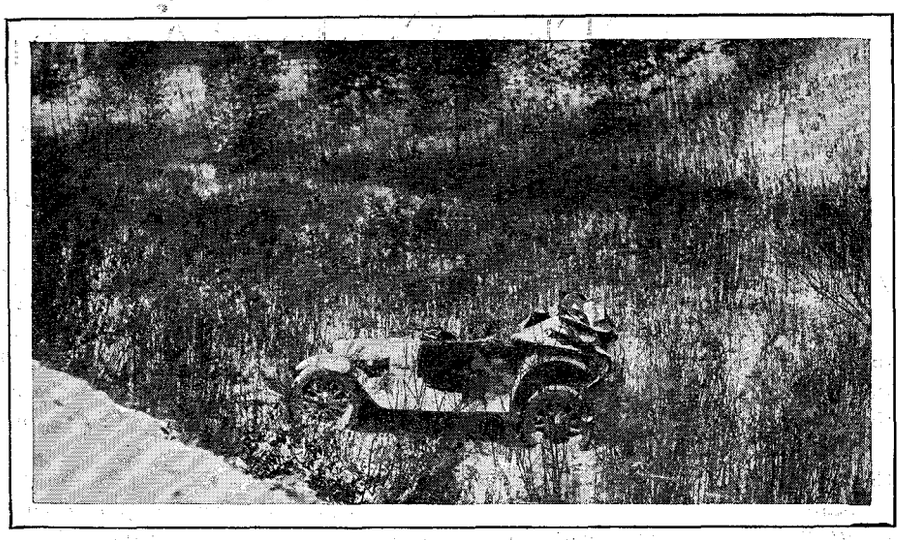
Another problem for the police is the willingness, and even the desire, of automobile owners to have their cars stolen. After one or two years of use, it is convenient to have the machine insured and then stolen by an obliging thief.

Detectives Armstrong and Schlegel recovered eighteen automobiles stolen by one firm of garage owners. Fifteen of the men who had owned the machines refused to give the policemen the slightest co-operation in identifying them.

"I'd rather have the insurance money and buy a new car," said one, quite frankly.

This has resulted in the raising of theft insurance premiums to an almost prohibitive figure, and it increases the thief's chances of escaping a jail sentence.

No distinction is made by the criminal code between the offender who "borrows" an automobile to take a ride, intending to return or abandon the machine, and the man who steals it with an intent to change the motor numbers and resell it. A schoolboy who enlivens the dull hours between four and six o'clock in the afternoon by "borrowing" an automobile for a ride about the city is held equally guilty with the professional thief.



"A customs officer and an insurance detective learned the subsequent history of that automobile. It was towed out beside the Quebec road and abandoned"

A quite general police view of the problem is the desire to have this part of the code amended; to lessen—and enforce—the penalty for "borrowing" and to increase the sentences imposed upon those who take an automobile with an intent to steal.

Naturally, a chorus of automobile owners will object to this plan. But the actual results of arrests of youths who have "borrowed" cars shows that the plan is sound. Car owners are unwilling to send boys to prison or the reformatory for merely stealing a ride, and as soon as the machine is recovered the owners drop the case, with the result that the boys escape without punishment. Had the charge against the boys been made malicious mischief instead of grand larceny, the automobile owners would have been willing to assist the police in imposing the lesser penalty.

Almost every crime is now linked with automobile theft. Safe-blowers and bank robbers travel in stolen cars. Better methods of automobile identification will lead to the prevention of other crimes.

Various State laws have aided criminals. In New York State, at the present time, it is possible for a criminal to buy the State license plates under an assumed name and from a false address. If the machine driven with those license plates is involved in a robbery or accident, no identification can be made. This could be prevented by the License Commission.

If it was necessary for an automobile owner to have his car inspected by the police to see if the motor numbers were "right" before a license was issued, and if the License Bureau mailed the plates to the car owner, instead of delivering them across the counter, there would be a yearly check upon the ownership of every automobile in the State. A stolen car upon which the motor numbers have been defaced could be run only for twelve months without detection.

The best remedy of all is the need of greatly enlarged, more intelligent, and better-paid police bureaus.

The automobile is changing crime. Thirty years ago the first requisite of a police officer was to possess a prize-fighter's physique and courage enough to subdue drunks on the street corner. Pickpockets and an occasional mob of yeggmen were the aristocrats of the crime world. For the most part, the criminals were old offenders, known to the police from previous arrests.

But since 1900 the majority of criminals are younger. In place of the pickpockets, one finds the youthful "hold-up" men, replacing the "bad men" of the West before 1870. They have exchanged their mustangs for automobiles and the prairies for the asphalt of the Eastern cities. They are as daring as any Oklahoma train bandit who ever lived, and a dozen times more murderous.

The protection of these criminals lies in the impossibility of rapid identification of their cars. And the bulk of the police work to-day rests upon a solution of this problem. It means that the authorities of each city must be in close touch with every other city. Instead of gum shoes and whiskers, the modern detective needs most of all a private secretary to handle his circulars and correspondence. The detective must be educated. He must read the papers, the trade journals, be a mechanic, recognize at a glance makes and models of automobiles, and adapt himself to the changing conditions.

Such men—at least only a few such men—can be hired for the wages paid policemen.

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The Book Table

A Group of Novels

Reviewed by JAMES L. FORD

ONE of the laws that rule the lives of those who dwell in the pages of British fiction is that which deprives the young Englishman of all powers of speech at any critical moment. It is an admirable law, for were he to obey the dictates of common sense, and answer when spoken to in such a way as to clear up all misunderstanding on the part of his father or of the girl he loves, there would be no British fiction in the world. In fact, most novels of to-day are founded on man's tendency to blunder when he should be wise.

But let that same young Briton enter the Foreign Office or the Secret Service, and his tongue begins to work, especially when he finds himself in the company of the exquisitely dressed woman of society, who entertains so charmingly in her costly little—"bijou" is the right word—in Belgravia, and whom none, save every one who reads the book, suspects of being the secret agent of a foreign government.

Virginia Lauriston[1] is a girl who would be suspected on sight by any experienced novel reader of malign complicity with foreign Powers. Her slender ankles in four-guinea stockings, her irreproachably waved hair, her frocks of old gold and cerise, her willingness to take money for services rendered, and the scraps of French that fall trippingly from her tongue all serve to maintain the illusion. It is disappointing to learn that she is not a vamp from the Near East, but only a young woman of London society, and strictly on the make.

Rupert Flack, however, runs true to form and is as garrulous as any young man in the confidence of the British Cabinet must be if he is to hold his job more than three chapters. He steps upon the scene with a decoded despatch from his chief of the Foreign Office in his hand, and, as it deals with a matter demanding the utmost secrecy, he reads it aloud to Virginia and her guardian. The possession of a diplomatic secret combined with an alluring feminine presence is enough to loosen the tongue of any Briton. This confidence Virginia enjoys through a series of episodes in which she takes charge of affairs and confounds her country's enemies while enriching her own coffers. She lives in a halo of adjectives—even the butter on her bread is "golden" like her hair—and finally marries the limber-jawed diplomat of the Foreign Office.

In "The Three of Clubs"[2] we have another Virginia, who is not in the employ of a foreign Power, but an American girl, and as noble and virtuous as any author with an eye to American royalties could wish. She is courageous, too, and follows her lover to the heart of the vast Hungarian forest, whither his duties as an emissary of the British Secret Service have led him. The story takes its title from the playing card by which the members of a troublesome group of conspirators are summoned for council. Why the activities of these melodramatic Near-Easterners should scare the British Cabinet is not made apparent, and we are left to imagine that the Ministers are merely seeking to serve the cause of English fiction when they send that worthy young man, Godfrey Cairsdale, out to Hungary. Of course, the lady spy, without whom no tale of the Secret Service could be written, is ready for him, and he meets her on the train, where she has been lurking for him. His despatches to his superiors are intercepted, and Virginia proceeds to Budapest, on her own hook, to find out what has become of him. Valerie, the lady conspirator, is an Austrian Archduchess, but her royal blood is of but small account in comparison with the royalties expected from the introduction of the noble American girl, and when we learn that both women are in love with Cairsdale tragedy seems certain. Nor will the most sophisticated reader demand more tragedy than will be found in the closing pages of this exciting tale, or a happier ending than that of Virginia's love affair.

In "After Harvest"[3] we have a story of English farm life in the Norfolk marsh lands, convincingly told by a writer evidently familiar with what he describes. Mrs. Thirtle is a hard-fisted woman who owns the largest farm in the parish, and wishes a wife for her son, a young man decidedly in need of a steadying influence. With this end in view, she invites Priscilla Postle, the niece of an old friend, to pay her a visit. Perhaps the scheme would have succeeded had it not been for Reuben, an untutored shepherd with a passion for drawing and a taste for reading. We feel at the end that this tender of sheep is better fitted to mate with Priscilla than the weak and selfish John Thirtle.

But, to my mind, the interest of the novel does not lie in the love affair, but in the descriptions of life among the Norfolk broads and marshes and in the various local characters, all well drawn. The girl Meg and her idiotic brother, the parish clergyman, the ancient serving woman, Maria, and the two maiden ladies at the Hall make the book distinctly readable to those who find entertainment in English farm life.

The stage has long since been robbed of the illusion that made it so attractive in the eyes of the layman, but Mr. Oliver[4] has lifted the curtain that concealed one little corner of the footlight world, and presented to the public gaze the Community Playhouse, partly professional, partly amateur, of the sort that has sprung up in Greenwich Village in recent years. So far as I am aware, the *avant scène* of such a place of entertainment has not yet been portrayed as convincingly and amusingly as he has done it in "Back Stage." In fact, one is inclined to suspect him of having himself taken part in some similar effort to raise our theater to a higher artistic level by means of one-act dramas, not exactly played, but rather let loose on the community.

As a story the novel is monotonous, and deals too much with the playwriting and love affairs of Peter Millard. A far more interesting and convincing character is the drunken actor, Birmingham, whom the author employs as a mouthpiece for the utterance of words of true wisdom and cynicism—in his case almost synonymous terms.

Harmony and Melody Page are the daughters of a church organist in a Yorkshire coast town, and it is with their lives and love affairs that this novel[5] deals. They have a rich neighbor, Sebastian Argent, and when his artist cousin visits him both girls are strongly attracted, and Melody marries him after a brief courtship. While she is in Italy Harmony seeks to enlarge her outlook on life by removing to London and establishing herself in a flat with a girl companion in the heart of what appears to be the Greenwich Village of the Brit-

[1] Virginia's Wild Oats. By F. E. Baily. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. $2.

[2] The Three of Clubs. By Valentine Williams. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

[3] After Harvest. By Charles Fielding Marsh. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $2.

[4] Back Stage. By Roland Oliver. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

[5] All to Seek. By Diana Patrick. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.

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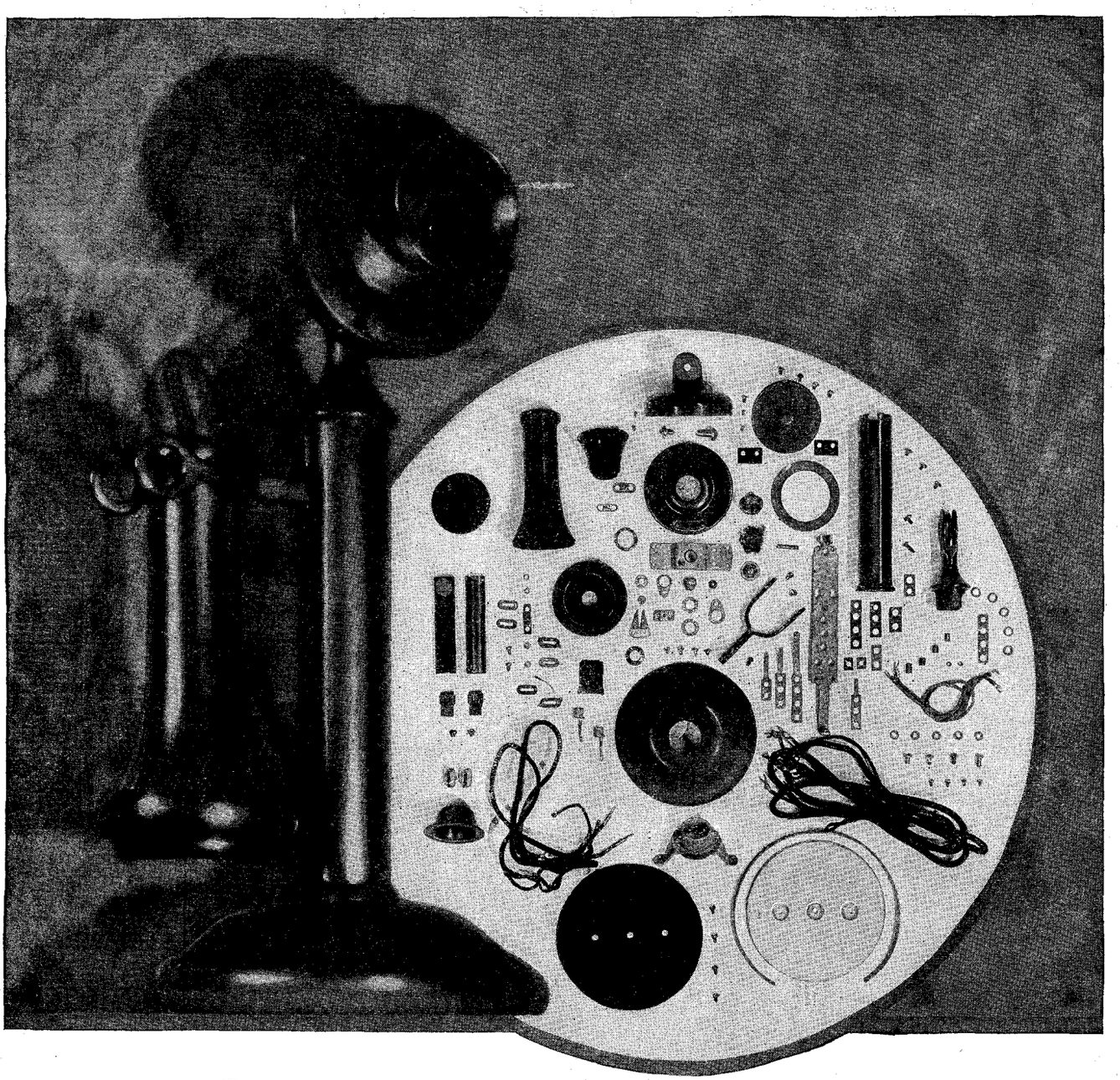

Not so simple as it looks

Your telephone is made up of 201 parts, every one of which had to be planned, produced and assembled with an unusual degree of accuracy.

Such multiplicity of detail is unavoidable in the work of manufacturing telephones, cable, switchboards and other telephone apparatus. The number of separate parts entering into all these products is 110,000; the number of separate parts in a certain well known automobile is 3000.

To see that each of these many parts fits into its proper place calls for constant watchfulness and skill in the men and women whose life-work it is. This ability is just one of the things Western Electric has developed in fifty-five years of experience.

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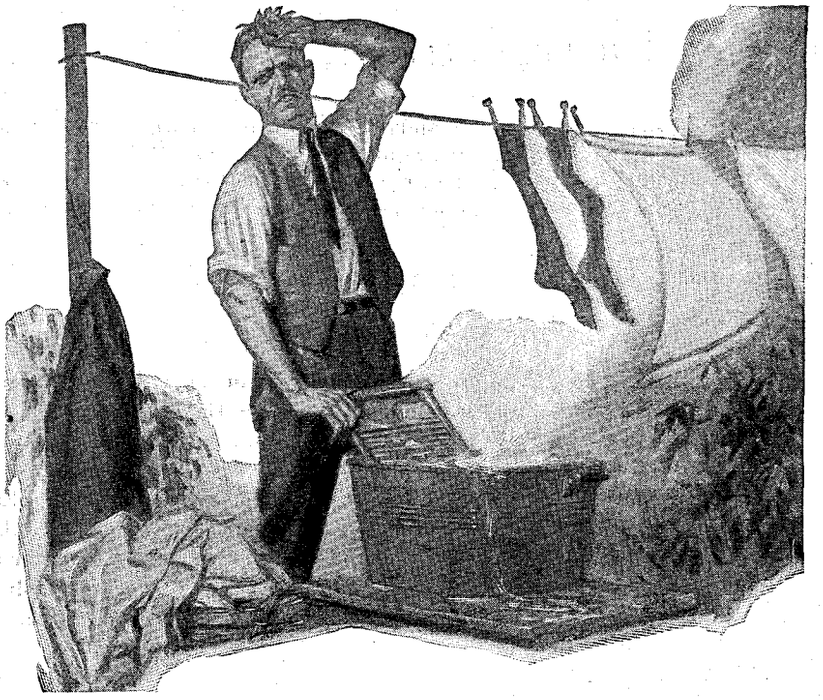

If father did the washing just once!

If every father did the family washing next Monday there would be an electric washing machine in every home before next Saturday night.

For fathers are used to figuring costs. They'd say: "The electricity for a week's washing costs less than a cake of soap. Human time and strength are too precious for work which a machine can do so cheaply and well."

You will find this monogram of the General Electric Company on many devices that take the drudgery out of housework. Look at it closely and remember the letters G-E. They are a symbol of service—the initials of a friend.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

ish capital. This rash act brings us to the very best part of the story.

It is the simple girl's ambition to "be with people who have done things—who know about books, poetry, music," and she has her wish when she finds herself in a circle of *poseurs* who live in studios or attics or dens, eat snacks or bites instead of meals, and buzz or butt or barge into the flat when hungry. In the course of time the people who do things pall on the disillusioned girl, and she finds in a sensible marriage the happiness in which readers as well as publishers delight. A well-written novel, if overwritten in certain chapters.

The New Books

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

ESSAYS BY PRESENT-DAY WRITERS. Edited by Raymond Woodbury Pence. The Macmillan Company, New York.

About forty essays by living writers of England and America. A cheerful book, and one good for vacation use, as you do not need to read more than twenty pages at a time. As the type is not large and the spacing of the lines rather narrow, it would be better for the sake of your eyes to read one essay a day.

LATIN GENIUS (THE). By Anatole France. Translated by Wilfrid S. Jackson. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $2.50.

Another volume in the uniform edition of English translations of Anatole France. This contains essays chiefly upon literary subjects: Scarron, Molière, Racine, Sainte-Beuve, etc.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

ADVANCED AMERICAN HISTORY. By S. E. Forman. The Century Company, New York.

New and revised edition of a book first published in 1914. Covers the whole period from pre-Columbian discoveries to the inauguration of President Coolidge.

CONTRAST (THE). By Hilaire Belloc. Robert M. McBride & Co., New York. $2.50.

Mr. Belloc contrasts England and America—wisely, as it can be done by a Frenchman by birth, an Englishman by adoption, and an observer and traveler in America. An important book, but not a pleasing one to those who resent America's refusal to take part more directly in European affairs.

UNITED STATES IN OUR OWN TIMES (THE). By Paul L. Haworth. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Revised edition of a work first published in 1920. Readable history of the period 1865–1924.

BIOGRAPHY

LIFE OF CALVIN COOLIDGE (THE). By Horace Green. Duffield & Co., New York. $2.50.

Lives of Presidential candidates, published in the year of a Presidential election, are regarded with suspicion, as campaign documents. Whatever the purpose of this book, it is not a typical campaign biography. The author is witty, critical, and not over-laudatory.

SCIENCE

DEPTHS OF THE UNIVERSE (THE). By George Ellery Hale. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.50.

Three essays by the honorary director of the Mount Wilson Observatory. They have appeared in "Scribner's Magazine," and discuss the recent discoveries as to stellar distances, the size of the universe, the dark nebulæ, and the influence of sunspots.

MISCELLANEOUS

FURNISHING THE LITTLE HOUSE. By Ethel Davis Seal. The Century Company, New York. $2.

A pleasing book of good advice and good taste, well illustrated with half-tones. It either makes you fondly sigh for highboys and secretaries which never can be yours, or else it inspires you to get a small house and furnish it—oh, so simply—at a cost not exceeding twelve or fifteen thousand dollars.

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Financial Department

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. All letters of inquiry should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Your Bank as Your Agent

By WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

ONE of the functions of the modern bank and trust company which is less well known than it should be is that of personal financial agent. I do not refer to the work of banks as fiscal or paying agents for corporations under bond issues, or to the numerous business and commercial transactions in which a bank acts as the representative of a depositor or borrower. I refer more particularly to the service rendered to individuals who, for one reason or another, appoint a bank as their agent to care for their property, very much as a trusted friend or employee would be so chosen during an illness or a prolonged absence from the country.

The following simple illustration will explain this function clearly:

An American citizen whose business keeps him in Europe nine months of the year had this problem to meet: he desired to have his securities safely kept, the income collected and deposited to his account; he wanted certainly monthly payments made to persons located in the United States—some

Fitting the Bond to the Investor

AFTER the safety of a bond is considered, other factors determine how well it *fits* the individual needs of the investor. The yield, the maturity, the type of the bond, and its marketability, should be properly related to the investor's other bond holdings and to his circumstances.

Investors' Circumstances Vary

Those who invest for income primarily are less interested in the marketability of their holdings. They want the highest yield obtainable from funds safely and permanently invested. Others may desire to invest funds temporarily—for a year, or two, or three. They naturally prefer bonds which are readily salable—short-term notes or long-term bonds having an active market.

Still others, subject to high income taxes, may to advantage buy Government, Municipal, or Joint Stock Land Bank bonds, which are tax-exempt. The active earning power of the investor also makes a difference; the business or professional man of substantial income can afford to take a broader viewpoint than the widow or some one entirely dependent upon investment income for support.

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Dealing with a large, originating bond house, underwriting many and diversified issues each year, enables the investor to make selections which exactly suit his circumstances.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. issues cover the important fields of conservative bond investment, and originate in widely separated localities. They include mortgage bonds, notes, and debentures—short-term or long; Public Utility, Industrial, and Foreign Government bonds; tax-exempt United States Government, Municipal and Joint Stock Land Bank bonds—all measuring up to high grade investment standards.

Whether a customer invests $500 or $50,000 in Halsey, Stuart & Co. bonds, it is the policy of this house to give his investment problem careful study and to recommend bonds which *fit* his requirements.

"CHOOSING YOUR INVESTMENT HOUSE"—*This booklet clearly presents the factors of experience and equipment by which you may judge the service resources of a bond house. It is well worth the little time required to read it. Ask for booklet* OL-8.

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AN EXTRA MEASURE OF SERVICE

POLICY

POLICY is the body of principles which guide the conduct of the organization. Every business concern has a policy because even no policy is a policy.

In this institution the policy is definite and pronounced. It calls always for constructive financial service to American business. In war or peace, in storm or calm, there has been no departure from that policy.

Five thousand customer banks and many thousand individual customers attest it. It is one of the striking components of the *extra measure of service* normal to these banks.

The CONTINENTAL and COMMERCIAL BANKS
CHICAGO

RESOURCES MORE THAN 500 MILLIONS

relatives, some insurance premiums; and he desired reliable information as to earnings, taxes, and advantageous reinvestment possibilities. Accordingly, after conferring with an officer of the bank, the following letter of instructions was written:

You are hereby constituted and appointed my agent to act for me for the following purposes:

1. To cut off and deposit to my account coupons maturing on all bonds and notes owned by me and now in your custody.

2. To deposit to my credit all dividend checks declared on stock owned by me, certificates of which are now in your custody.

3. To sell such scrip as may accrue from my property, depositing the proceeds to my account.

4. To make such exchanges or other changes as you may deem desirable or necessary in case of changes in the par value of any stock or in the form of any stock certificates owned by me.

5. To reinvest a part or the whole of the proceeds from any individual called bonds in other bonds of the same issue.

6. To sell all rights accruing on stock standing in my name either at public or private sale.

7. To execute and swear to any tax returns required by law to be made by me.

8. To pay such bills rendered to me according to your discretion and in accordance with oral instructions which you have received.

9. You are authorized to treat and consider the securities owned by me and now in your custody as collateral security either on any overdraft which I may make or for any credit or loan which I may request of you.

10. This authority is subject to revocation by me or to modification upon due and reasonable notice being given.

Now note the advantages created by this simple letter. The owner can remain abroad, and still his affairs in this country remain in competent, ever-watchful hands. He has relinquished no discretion of any importance—the property is his, subject to his orders, but the trouble and the worry of routine management are on the shoulders of a permanent institution equipped to handle details of administration. In a responsible, experienced bank as agent he finds both safety and convenience.

It is a well-known fact that many men die without leaving a will, so that the duty of acting as administrator or administratrix falls on a brother or widow, who may never have been confronted with the very practical problems involved in such a task. In the settlement of almost any estate numerous transactions arise in connection with transferring securities, appraising stocks and bonds, making out inheritance tax returns, and the like. It is often necessary for the administrator to supply certified copies of papers, not only to one State authority, but to several. Such requirements are frequently so complicated and call for so wide a knowledge of both laws and practice that only the expert can fulfill them without undue delay and expense.

Here again the modern trust department offers a service as agent that is much more valuable than the fee customarily charged. Instead of an individual, an entire organization with countless points of contact throughout the country is performing the tasks required under these circumstances. Those who have not had the experience do not, perhaps, realize the work required to carry through the sale, for the purpose of settling an estate, of even so small a prop-

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$27,000 in 15 years
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YOU can build up a fortune of $27,158.00 by investing $1,000 a year at 7% for fifteen years, and reinvesting the interest the same way. You will have actually deposited only $15,000—(the remaining $12,158 is the result of 7% compound interest.) From the sum you have accumulated you will receive a yearly income of $1,901 for the rest of your life.

Adair Protected
First Mortgage Real Estate
Bonds

You can invest in these 7% Adair Protected Bonds secure in the knowledge that the South's Oldest Mortgage Investment House will protect your interest just as it has for thousands of other investors in Adair first mortgages for more than half a century without loss of a single dollar.

Why be satisfied with a lower rate of interest when you can secure 7% with proven safety? Why delay the day when you will be financially independent, able to live as you please and enjoy the best things in life? Set your goal today; a definite sum of money within a specified time. Then mail the coupon for our booklet "How to Judge Southern Mortgage Bonds," which will show you how to invest successfully at 7%. A circular describing a recent 7% issue will be enclosed.

Our Monthly Investment Plan pays you 7% while you save. Full details upon request.

Denominations: $1,000, $500, and $100

Adair Realty & Trust Company
The South's Oldest Mortgage Investment House
Healey Bldg. Atlanta, Ga.

Adair Realty & Trust Co.
Dept. Y-6, Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

Kindly send me your booklet, "How to Judge Southern Mortgage Bonds," together with descriptive circular of a recent 7% first mortgage bond issue.

Name_____

Address_____

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erty as $25,000 in miscellaneous stocks and bonds. All this, and much more, is taken over by the bank. Necessary formal papers are prepared by clerks familiar with their intricacies; legal practice and custom are followed as a matter of routine; the entire mass of detail, more onerous to-day than ever before, is "hired out" into professional hands.

The difference between a bank as agent and as trustee is sometimes very slight. A trustee holds legal title to the property of the trust estate, and is endowed with most of the powers of ownership, limited, of course, by the terms of the indenture. An agent acts for a principal, in whom ownership vests. But the principal can give as much or as little authority to his agent as he desires, and if he supplies the agent with power of attorney to sell securities and reinvest according to his discretion the actual difference between agent and trustee is more theoretical and legal than real.

Whether or not the agent has discretion to change investments without specific orders from the customer, it is practically always within the agent's function to analyze the customer's investments and suggest changes with a view to increasing income and stabilizing and diversifying principal. In this respect the up-to-date bank can be of literally invaluable service because of its intimate knowledge of investments and investment markets and because, further, of its employment of trained analysts.

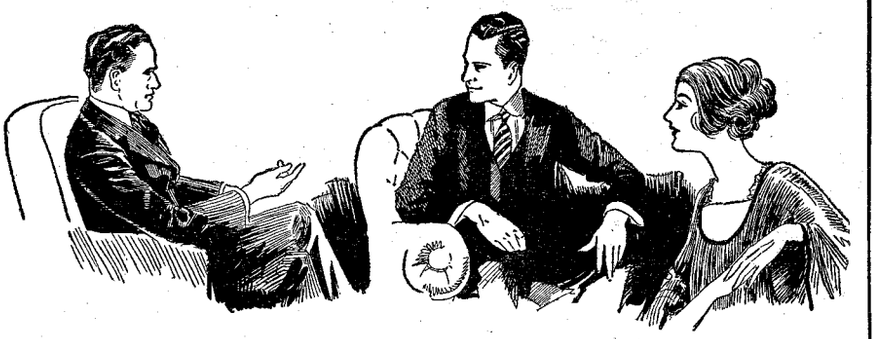
Such information as news of increases, reductions, and the passing of dividends, the privilege of converting bonds into stock, the right to subscribe to new issues of bonds and stock, the "calling" of bonds, the appointment of receivers or of protective and reorganization committees, and details of reorganization plans are almost automatically available to the bank, whereas very few individuals have the facilities for getting such information without undue delay, inconvenience, and, perhaps, cost.

To recapitulate and complete the list of services coming under the head of bank as agent:

The bank, through its trust department—

1. Accepts the custody of securities under a letter of instructions.
2. Collects and remits proceeds of coupons and dividends and holds for investment the principal of matured or called bonds.
3. Prepares Federal income-tax ownership certificates when required by law.
4. Prepares and files income-tax returns.
5. Invests and reinvests on order of client, or otherwise.

(Continued on page 582)



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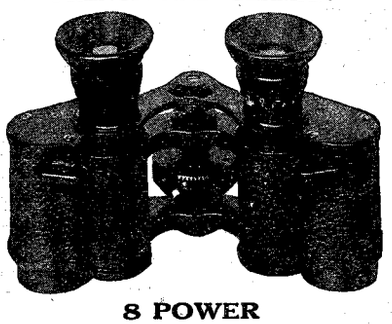

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What does this service cost? It is impossible to give more than a general answer to this question, because, in the first place, the range of fee varies from city to city and to a certain extent from bank to bank; and, in the second place, because the fee must necessarily depend on the amount of detail involved, whether the agency calls for the performance of all the duties cited above or only a part of them—the volume, in short, of the responsibility assumed. The cost is usually reckoned on the basis of a percentage of the income, and would normally vary from 2 to 3 per cent for the simpler appointments to a top figure of 5 or 6 per cent for the more complicated. Here, however, as in many other situations, the cost in dollars is frequently more than saved in dollars—for example, as the result of a careful reordering of investments. Or, if it is not saved in actual money value, the convenience and safety of having a responsible agent will more than outweigh the annual charge.

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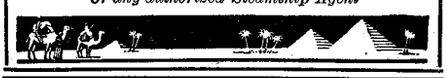

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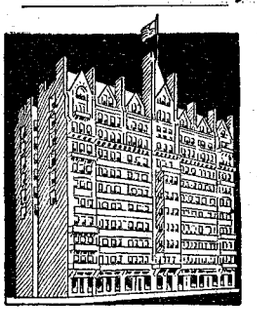

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CO-OPERATIVE PLACEMENT SERVICE—Social workers, secretaries, superintendents, matrons, housekeepers, dietitians, cafeteria managers, companions, governesses, mothers' helpers. The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes St., Providence.

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WANTED, for secretarial and office work, including stenography, a young man of education and refinement and adapted to life in a boys' camp school. Write, giving particulars, to 5,253, Outlook.

UNUSUAL opportunity for educated women for whole or part time work taking subscriptions for Current Opinion, the fastest growing quality magazine in America. Leads furnished, splendid earning possibilities, with liberal commissions. Managerial positions open for those qualified and free to travel. Previous selling experience unnecessary. Write, stating age and qualifications, to Sales Manager, Current Opinion, 50 West 47th St., New York.

WANTED—An experienced and trained librarian for small library in residence town of four thousand people. Salary fifteen hundred dollars. Mrs. G. L. Boardman, Secretary. 5,277, Outlook.

HELP WANTED

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COMPETENT Protestant nurse, between 25 and 40, for girl sixteen months, and to assist with boy five years and girl seven years. Address permanent Adirondack home, Box 201, Lake Placid Club, N. Y., giving training, experience, references.

WANTED—Young woman as working companion in Providence, R. I., for an elderly lady. Must be willing to assist in housework and understand plain sewing. Answer Box 346, Port Jefferson Station, Long Island.

WANTED—Refined Protestant mother's helper and companion for two little girls six and nine years; go to school. Must be refined, gentle, and kind, fond of children, not over thirty-five, speaking French and musical. Good health. Best references. Penllyn, Morristown, N. J.

LADY—Cook-housekeeper, for group of college women working farm. 5,284, Outlook.

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TEACHER-governess for girl and boy. Mrs. F. B. Riggs, Lakeville, Conn.

GOVERNESS—Protestant, English or American, for boy nine, girl seven. Well educated, experienced, active young woman desired. Winter home Detroit. 5,283, Outlook.

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EXPERIENCED organist, highly recommended, at liberty early fall, desires position. Willing to train volunteer choir. 5,245, Outlook.

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YOUNG woman, American, Protestant, single, age twenty-eight, of excellent health, college graduate, with business and teaching experience, willing to travel, cultured, tactful, and trustworthy. First-class references. 5,272, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—Position as housekeeper by dependable woman with private school and tea-house experience. Would accept position with elderly people or in home of widower. Willing to assist with work or assume hostess duties. References exchanged. 5,248, Outlook.

PRIVATE secretary or companion. Southerner, middle-aged, refined, legal training, news informed, experienced travel, would become resident or travel secretary. W. T. Davis, Union Trust Building, Petersburg, Va.

CLERGYMAN'S daughter desires position as companion to elderly lady. Reference, Rt. Rev. A. C. A. Hall, Burlington, Vt. Address N. M., Box 14, Short Hills, N. J.

WOMAN of refinement and education as companion, chaperon, or hostess in a school. Address 5,282, Outlook.

REFINED young woman desires position as companion or taking care of children. 5,281, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, university student, with some teaching experience, wishes position as companion, governess, public or private school teacher, at once. Will travel anywhere. References. Write 5,278, Outlook.

MATURE, educated woman from Massachusetts living in California desires position as companion to semi-invalid woman who spends winters in California. Most desirable all-year climate near San José. Further information address Mrs. Frances Armstrong, 640 South Second St., San José, California.

COLLEGE graduate desires position this fall as companion (would travel), or as hostess in girls' school. 5,268, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

ORDAINED minister, lover of children, desires position as worker with children, preferably boys, along spiritual and moral lines. Work acceptable in orphanage or home for incorrigibles. 5,239, Outlook.

TUTOR wishes position for September. 5,220, Outlook.

EVENING high school teacher of English, gentleman over thirty, desires position during day or part of day. Available in September. 5,266, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher, with mental hygiene training, desires private case. References. 5,279, Outlook.

STATIONERY

WRITE for free samples of embossed at $2 or printed stationery at $1.50 per box. Thousands of Outlook customers. Lewis, stationer, Troy, N. Y.

PERSONAL STATIONERY—200 single or 100 double sheets, 100 envelopes, printed in dark blue on good bond paper, $1. Frank B. Hicks, Macedon Center, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-in Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 25 West 24th St., New York.

ONE dollar pays for seven chatty letters about multiplication tables. Good drill. 5,276, Outlook.

Contributors' Gallery

CHARLES MOREAU HARGER, a veteran observer, editor of the Abilene, Kansas, "Daily Reflector" since 1888, a frequent contributor to The Outlook and other periodicals, writes from a full knowledge of present conditions, long experience, and sound judgment.

HAROLD E. SCARBOROUGH is the European representative of the New York "Herald-Tribune."

GEORGE S. BROOKS lives in Rochester. He is a member of the staff of the Rochester "Herald," and is an enthusiastic follower of the work done by the city police departments.

ELON JESSUP is one of the best known of writers on sports and outdoor life. His name is familiar to Outlook readers.

THOMAS F. LEE has had a long experience in Latin America, and has been active in various banking, transportation, and hydro-power projects.

STANLEY FROST has been for some time regularly contributing political correspondence to The Outlook.

By the Way

THE origin of the name of the now established Irish Free State is told by Mr. C. K. Shorter in one of his readable and chatty articles in the London "Sphere." He says that Michael Collins just after the "London Treaty," which made the new Dominion possible, said to him that the Prime Minister had asked him, "What is Irish for Republic?" "I cannot think of anything nearer," said Michael Collins to Mr. Lloyd George, "than two words meaning 'Free State.'" "Then let us have the Irish Free State," was the Prime Minister's prompt reply.

The rapidly increasing number of hikers, campers, and long-distance automobile tourists throughout the country has brought a sharply mounting hazard of danger from venomous snakes, according to the annual Report of the New York Zoölogical Society. Deaths from snake-bite were formerly almost negligible, but the average annual mortality is now, the Report says, about one hundred and fifty. The Brazilian serum for snake-bite is greatly in demand but is hard to get, as Brazil itself needs all it produces. The serums must therefore be

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made here if we are to meet the increasing need for them.

An example of unfortunate punctuation from an English church journal:

The accompaniments by Mr. —— on the organ were, singularly, effective and pleasing.

An ingenious person is Mr. Kelly, of the old clothes room of the Seamen's Church Institute of New York City. When rubber boots were badly needed, a short time ago, by stranded seamen looking for temporary land jobs, he had eighteen pairs in his lockers. If he had given these away to the first eighteen men who applied for them, his business in rubber boots would soon have been closed. Instead, he loaned them, and took the sailors' street boots in exchange, as an inducement for them to come back. As a result of this policy, says the "Lookout," he was able to lend his rubber boots 104 times during the slack season. When shipwrecked crews come to port, however, without a rag of clothes, the "old clothes man's" heart is touched and his treasures go out with such generosity that the room soon needs replenishing. N. B. to replenishers: Mr. Kelly's address is 25 South Street, New York City.

Izaak Walton's cottage, which he gave to the town of Stafford for charitable purposes, has recently been restored to its original condition with the object of using it as a home for relics of the great angler. At the opening ceremonies Lord Stafford expressed doubts as to whether Izaak was a keen fisherman, his interest in angling being, according to the speaker, its value as a recreation and a means of escaping the labor and turmoil of his days and bringing him into intimate communion with nature. Little is known of Walton's early life, but, said Lord Stafford, we know that he must have been a diligent and hard-working man in his London business, for he not only lived comfortably in his later years but left a considerable sum of money, as well as the cottage, to the town where he lived. Near the cottage is the stream where he loved to—

Loiter long days near Shawford Brook,
There sit by him and eat my meat;
There see the sun both rise and set;
There bid good morning to next day;
There meditate my time away;
And angle on and beg to have
A quiet passage to a welcome grave.

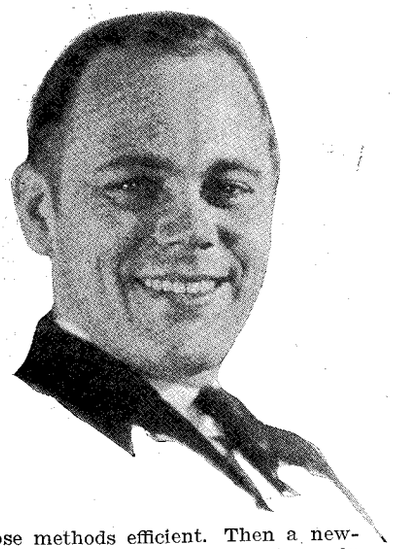
From "A Dictionary of Similes:"

His heart knocked like a Ford car trying to climb the roof of a Methodist church.—(Gelett Burgess.)

He felt like the symptoms on a medicine bottle.—(George Ade.)

Whiter Teeth

How millions get them



There is a way to whiter, cleaner teeth. Millions now employ it. You see the results in every circle now. Will you learn how to get them?

Combat the film

This way combats the film on teeth —that viscous film you feel. Film clings to teeth, it stains and discolors. Then it forms dingy coats. That is why teeth grow dim.

Film also holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Dental science now knows ways to fight that film effectively. One disintegrates the film, the other removes it without harmful scouring.

Convincing tests proved those methods efficient. Then a new-type tooth paste was created to apply them daily. The name is Pepsodent. Leading dentists of some 50 nations now advise its use.

Protect the Enamel

Pepsodent disintegrates the film, then removes it with an agent far softer than enamel. Never use a film combatant which contains harsh grit.

Results are quick

Pepsodent also multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva, also its starch digestant. Those are Nature's great tooth-protecting agents in the mouth.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth become whiter as the film-coats disappear.

Pepsodent PAT. OFF. REG. U.S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific tooth paste now advised by leading dentists the world over.

CUT OUT THE COUPON NOW

10-DAY TUBE FREE 1607

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY
Dept. 163, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

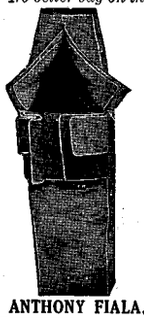
.....

.....

Only one tube to a family.

"Felt Neither Heat nor Cold"

"A surveying trip of a month, with very cold and warm nights; temperatures from 30 to 90 degrees, but I slept admirably—I felt neither heat nor cold at all! No better bag on the market, I'm sure."—IVAN BLOCH.



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Weighs but 5 lbs.; warm as 30 lbs. of blankets. No hooks, strings or crude contraptions.

Write for circulars and prices. Single and Double Barrel Rifles for Alaska and African big game.

GURLEY'S "Forester" Box Compass; 3" needle; absolutely accurate, guaranteed. Regular $4 value. Special, postpaid $2

Camp or Expedition Equipment. Let us furnish estimates. We know your needs by actual experience, from Arctic to Equator.

ANTHONY FIALA, 27 Warren Street, New York City

For Tough Beards or Tender Skins

YOU will find delightful relief and comfort in a jar of Ingram's Therapeutic Shaving Cream. It rapidly softens the toughest beard, but more than that—it prevents all shaving irritation. Its exclusive properties soothe and cool the skin and actually heal troublesome little cuts. It leaves your skin with a soft, cool lotion effect.

If your druggist cannot supply you send 50c for the jar that contains six months of shaving comfort.

Or send 2c stamp for sample.

Made particularly for a tender skin

Frederick F. Ingram Co.
572 Tenth St., Detroit, Mich.
Also Windsor, Ont.

Important to Subscribers

When you notify The Outlook of a change in your address, both the old and the new address should be given. Kindly write, if possible, two weeks before the change is to take effect.

PRESS OF WILLIAM GREEN

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Remember—

Your teeth get no vacation

So guard them by the "Wash—Don't Scour" method

It's the same old grind, grind, grind, every day in the year, so far as your teeth are concerned. You may rest or play at the lakes, the woods or the shore, but your teeth must keep right on doing their daily work—and doing it well.

Modern dental science proves that good teeth mean good health—that care of your teeth is an investment that pays lifelong dividends both in beauty and in health.

But use a safe, common sense dentifrice

Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream, because it contains no grit, "washes" teeth and polishes them gently and safely—keeps them thoroughly clean. It brings out all the natural beauty of tooth enamel without the slightest danger of scratching it, or wearing it away.

Colgate's is a common sense dentifrice, based on soap and precipitated chalk—the two substances which authorities approve. No "cure-all" claims* are made for Colgate's. Its only function is to keep teeth clean. A Dentist, not a dentifrice, corrects and cures unhealthy mouth conditions.

*In the book "Good Teeth" (Keep Well Series No. 13) on page 14, the United States Public Health Service says, ... "No medicine has ever been suggested which will cure pyorrhea, and the sooner this fact is recognized by both dentist and patient the better for all concerned."

A large tube costs only 25c—for Colgate's is priced as sensibly as it is manufactured.

COLGATE & CO.

Established 1806

COLGATE & CO.
Dept. 742
199 Fulton St., New York City

Please send me, free, a trial size of Ribbon Dental Cream.

Name

Address

If Your Wisdom Teeth Could Talk, They'd Say, "Use Colgate's."

Truth in advertising implies honesty in manufacture

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